THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873. NUMBER 4.

THE FARM AND FIRESIDE.

What We Know About Farming.

Feeding Cows and Cattle.

As a general thing, cattle that are fed for beef and cows kept for milk, are not fed high enough to obtain the greatest profit. It requires a great amount of food to sustain life, and an excess must be given if we obtain fat or a good amount of milk. When animals are fed but a little more than is necessary to keep them in a stationary condition, but little fat is laid on and but a moderate increase of milk is given. This is poor economy, as it would require but a little additional food to more than double the increase of fat and milk. If there is any profit in feeding cattle for market, or in the production of butter and cheese, it certainly will pay much better to feed heavily than by trying to economize by feeding sparingly. Beef cattle or milch cows may be fed all they can consume, and yet not lay on fat or give but a small quantity of milk. It is not the amount given, but the quality, that makes the increase and profit. Nothing is equal to grain to produce fat; therefore it is the cheapest food that we can use, for the flesh of an animal that has been fatted in a short space of time is preferable as food to that of a creature that has been a long time preparing for the shambles; and, of course, such beef will meet with a ready sale and command a good price. An animal fatted in the shortest space of time consumes less food to lay on one hundred pounds of flesh, by at least one-third, than it would if fed twice the length of time to attain the same weight. Milk may be produced abundantly by feeding cows turnips, beets, carrots, cabbages, apples, potatoes, etc. They are better than grain, I think, at least when fed during the winter. However, a generous mess given daily of wheat bran is excellent. Corn or corn meal is not generally believed to be a good milk producer, as its tendency is to make fat. Red clover hay and corn stalks are much better milk producers than timothy hay or most kinds of dry fodder. Regular milking and kind treatment cannot be disregarded without showing serious effects.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Milk Cooling.

The *Prairie Farmer* gives the following as the mode of cooling milk now practised by the Chicago milk dealers, they having discarded the use of ice: A can is filled with milk and is placed in a tub with the cover off. In a stream of spring water till the temperature of the milk is very nearly the same as that of the water. The milk is not stirred while the cooling process is going on. Most farmers have a cooling vat of a capacity four times as large as the milk vessels that are placed in it. The cans are placed on a rack near the bottom, and an arrangement is made whereby the cooler water from the spring flows in at the bottom, while the water warmed by the milk flows off at the top. The water should stand an inch over the body of the can. With good conveniences, milk, in ordinary sized cans, may be cooled in about thirty minutes. Where farmers have no springs, they rely on water pumped from wells. When the milk has been cooled in this manner, the covers are put in place and the cans are covered by blankets if they are exposed to the sun. Nearly all the dairymen now unite in the opinion that milk is injured for any purpose by being cooled too suddenly, as by the use of ice or the employment of patent coolers. They also agree that warm milk should not be mixed with that which is cold, as is frequently done by pouring milk into a can that already contains milk cooled by the use of ice.

Which is the Most Profitable: Milk, Butter, or Cheese?

This question was asked us by a friend whom we met in the office. This is truly a hard question to answer; and one, too, which will ever stay unanswered long at a time. It may be set down as a rule that under similar circumstances, no one will long be more profitable than the other two, for a change from one to the other may be readily made. The item which exercises the greatest influence over a cow of the three, is the distance from a market. Milk can only be sold to an advantage within a certain distance from market; butter may be shipped further, and the distance from which cheese may be shipped seems unlimited. As an assistance in making a selection, we may remember that a pound of cheese is equivalent to nine and three-quarter pounds of milk, and one of butter to twenty-four pounds, and eight quarts of milk to seventeen pounds. Single trials may vary from these figures, but we give them with confidence as the result of repeated trials in different parts of the country.—*Journal of the Farm.*

Assafœtida and Its Use.

Assafœtida is a resinous gum, the produce of the plant *Ferula assafœtida*, a native of the mountains of Persia. It has alternate double-winged leaves, nearly two feet long. The gum is collected from the root of the plant, which is long, and sometimes as thick as a man's leg, and rises above the surface of the ground. It is a powerful medicine, and is used in whooping cough, flatulent colics, and other diseases of a like nature, and also as a vermifuge. In Oriental countries, it is used as a remedy for various diseases, and even as an external application for wounds. Notwithstanding its powerful qualities which exist at ordinary temperatures, but especially when heated, will pervade everything about it, the Oriental nations esteem it as a condiment, or seasoning for food. Some of the Indian nations of Asia use it in almost all their dishes, and even rub their mouths with it as a stimulant to appetite. It is even used in minute quantities by scientific cooks, as a substitute for garlic, which it resembles, but in an intensified form. In our own country, it is a favorite with many farriers for ho ses out of condition, as a means of increasing the appetite; but its use is constantly diminishing, since other agents, less offensive, in a great degree, now take its place.—*Western Rural.*

Wen or Tumor on the Jaw.

Wm. Horne, V. S., in *Western Farmer*, in answer to an inquiry how to treat the tumor, says :—"Tumor upon the angle of the jaw is, in cattle, I am sorry to say, now becoming quite common. Its reduction may be accomplished as follows :—Open it to the very bottom to give exit to any matter or pus, or any other foreign substance which may be contained therein; leave a good opening at the bottom or lower portion of the tumor; inject with a glass syringe, dilute nitric acid, half rain water and one-half pure acid; do not inject more than twice, or three times at farthest, leaving two days between; then inject solution carbolic acid and tincture myrrh and aloes, alternate the one for the other. A second and safe way is to run a deep seton through the bottom of the tumor—there is not so much bleeding—no trouble; dress with common turpentine and carbolic acid for say three dressings each—or four. Keep from rubbing parts, and if in stanchions take him out and simply tie him.

Cross Breeding of Hens.

In deciding whether we are to keep pure or cross breeds, we are to keep in view our particular aims. If the purpose is to obtain eggs, it is generally better to use the pure breeds, because the most eggs are produced by those species which do not set, and this trait is very apt to disappear in crossing; at least it is not regularly preserved. A sitting and a non-sitting breed, produce a cross that sits in almost every case; two non-sitting breeds produce a cross of which by far the greater part are sitters. If it is intended to raise fowls for the table, there is much advantage in making a cross, or at least no good reason for keeping the races pure. The first generation from a proper cross produces hardy chickens, of rapid growth and good constitution. Beyond one generation, however, it is not advisable to continue the cross.—*The Poultry World.*

Against Shoeing Horses.

An old farmer writes to the *Ohio Farmer:* About thirty years ago, I thought horses ought to be shod, and continued this practice several years, but by degrees I discovered I was mistaken. The facts began to leak out, one by one, to prove that it is not best to shoe horses in places that are free from stone or gravel. In the first place horses that are shod are liable to so many diseases of the feet; and next if they choose to use their heels, they have destruction behind them, and if they happen to tread on a fellow's foot, it causes some pain, especially if they are rough shod, and unless they are rough shod, shoes are of no advantage on slippery ground. A horse slips worse with smooth shoes than he does barefoot. And again, in a soft snow, horses with shoes ball up so that they can hardly get along, while a barefoot horse goes right along.

Harvesting With Headers.

The practice of harvesting wheat with headers has been strongly denounced by millers and others on the "Pacific Slope." The millers there especially complain that they often have flour returned as unmerchantable, for the reason that it makes clammy bread. We have never heard the same objection raised in the West, but the quantity headed in the grain-growing sections of the West is comparatively small, since the climate is not well adapted to the system of harvesting. According to the Portland *Bulletin*, every practical miller in Oregon has declared emphatically against them, and many have gone so far as to demand that a circular should be issued from the State Agricultural Department, warning the farmers against using headers for harvesting wheat.

Ages of Horses.

We have not found in our observation, a surer or better way to tell a horse's age than by the teeth, and these vary, so that the test is not infallible. The general indications of old age, independent of the teeth, are : Deepening of the hollows over the eyes, and about the muzzle; thinness and hanging down of the lips; sharpness of the withers, sinking of the back, lengthening of the quarters; disappearance of windgalls and tumors; sharpness of the bones, especially the jaws, and the articulations of the tail; and a general angularity. We do not believe that the age of a horse can be accurately told by the wrinkles about the eyes, any more than it can be done in the human subject. These are simply indications of age, and, of course, must vary as they do in man.—*Western Rural.*

Bones for the Orchard.

A correspondent of the *Western Rural* says: About ten years ago, while setting out some apple trees, I gathered two bushels of bones and put them under two trees; they are now twice as large as any other in the orchard, of the same variety. Three years ago, the nice girdled one which was two inches in diameter, from the ground upward, six inches; this I did not see until in the Spring. I cut four cions and shaved them off on one side and put them under the bark, above and below the girdle, in the same manner as for budding, and banked it up above the cions. The tree did not grow much that year, but it now looks well and healthy; three out of the four cions grew and nearly cover the gnawed space. JAMES S. WOOD.

Practical Recipes.

Chocolate Blancmange.—Grate a quarter of a pound of sweet chocolate in one quart of milk; add a quarter of a pound a gelatine and a quarter of a pound of powdered sugar. Mix all in a farina kettle or a pitcher, and stand it in a kettle of cold water over the fire. Stir occasionally until the water boils, and then stir continuously while boiling for fifteen minutes. Dip a mould into iced water, pour in the blancmange, and stand aside to cool. When cool, turn it out of the mould, and serve with sugar and cream.

Boiled Haddock.—Scrape clean and empty the fish, and fasten the tail firmly in the mouth by means of a skewered cloth, and lay it in a fish kettle or ordinary sauce-pan. Cover it with cold water, and let it heat slowly. When it simmers, push the kettle back to prevent boiling, and simmer gently for twenty minutes; or, if the fish is very large, half an hour. Serve with melted butter, parsley and slices of hard-boiled eggs.

Butter Cakes.—To half a pound of butter add the same quantity of brown sugar, three eggs, the rind of two lemons, a quarter of an ounce of cinnamon and a tablespoonful of ginger. Work into it as much flour as will make it a paste, cut it into shapes, and strew over the top some powdered almonds and candied orange-peel. Bake in a slow oven.

Eve's Pudding.—Grate three-quarters of a pound of bread; mix it with the same quantity of finely shred suet, the same of apples and the same of currants. Mix with these four eggs beaten to a froth. Put it into a shape and boil three hours. Serve with pudding-sauce, in which is a little lemon-juice.

Children's Loaf Cake.—Five cups of dough, two of sugar, one of butter, ground caraway seed and two eggs. Bake in pans with buttered paper, and bake as soon as light. Use homemade yeast.

Orange Pie.—A few good, tender, juicy oranges, skinned, cut up and placed under a crust, as one would do with apples, make a really good pie.—*The Day.*

BLOODY INDIAN WORK.

Terrible Details of the Late Modoc Massacre.

When on the 29th of November last Captain Jack and his Modoc warriors were driven from their encampment on Lost River, Or., a portion of the band who had for some months occupied a position across the stream near the white settlements of Tub Lake seized the opportunity to perpetrate a most bloody massacre. William Boddy, his two stepsons, Richard and Willie Crarigan, and his son-in-law, Nicholas Scheira, were cutting firewood in the timber not far from their home, and about noon the team of the latter came at a gallop, driverless, down the road to their farm-house, so that it was clear was seen to be covered with blood. Mrs. Scheira, thinking her husband had been thrown out, ran up the road a quarter of a mile, and found him lying by the roadside shot through the head, but still alive. He expired in a few minutes. Six Indians dashed past her towards the house, and Mrs. Scheira, at once suspecting the truth, hurried on in search of the other men. A little further on Richard, the elder stepson, was discovered, killed and stripped naked, lying across his wagon. Horses and harness were gone. Mr. Boddy's body had been dragged a quarter of a mile further on, and a number of Indians were seen at that point. The woman dared not go on, and turned back to find Willie, who had been tending sheep near the house, lying in the field with a bullet through his breast and his throat cut. By the time she reached the family escaped. Their next door neighbor and all his family but the wife were also slaughtered. The two women, Mrs. Boddy and Mrs. Scheira, traveled till dark in the two feet of snow, and sat down under a tree to wait for morning, and finally, totally exhausted, reached the Lost River bridge in the afternoon of the next day. The Indians had been threatening assault openly for months but it was not considered that a guard from the fort was necessary. As it was the services of the soldiers were confined to discovering and interring the unfortunate victims.

A Lead Pencil Run Through a Man's Body.

[From the Jersey City Journal.]

A remarkable accident occurred on New Year's night, one the narration of which would not be believed. It appears that reliable parties tell the story, and the man hurt has been seen and interviewed. It appears that, on the evening of the day mentioned, William Lautier, driver of 5 engine, Jersey City Fire Department, started for supper, his residence being in Sixth street, near Coles street. When near home, he slipped upon a piece of ice, falling backward, and the flesh near the shoulder-blade was penetrated by the point of a well-sharpened lead pencil, which stood upright imbedded in the hard-encrusted snow. The pointed wooden dagger pierced through his two coats, underclothing, and then through the whole body, coming slightly out—the end—in his breast, near the armpit. He ate his supper, and did not feel much pain until two hours later—though he thought he felt a little sore. He went back to the engine house, and there and then he said he thought he had broken a bone in his fall. His coats were stripped off, and then his friends saw the sharp point of the pencil protruding slightly, like a dagger and unsharpened end being imbedded in his back. All who saw the sight were astonished, as well they might be. Dr. Reeves was immediately sent for, and he and Foreman Hogan had to take pinchers, and cut and slash at the flesh before they could get a hold of the pencil so as to pull it out. The job of extracting it was quite difficult. Lautier now lies at home, weak in condition, though he will recover. This must be set down as the most remarkable case of stabbing, and of "penciling by the way," on record.

Cora Pearl and the Fashions.

Cora boasted one day at a dinner in Paris given to a few familiar friends, gentlemen well known at the Jockey Club, that she could not wear the most bizarre chapeau without having it copied at once. I may here remark that Miss Cora made her own designs, and if she wanted to make a present of a scarf pin or an onyx cap she always made a drawing for it. A bet was made upon this statement, and taking one of the visitors' hats she smashed it, trampled it under foot, cocked up the brim, and jammed in the crown, then dexterously trimmed it with ribbons and stuck a white feather in the top. It then had to be christened, and the name finally pitched upon was the "Rabagas." The improvised chapeau was worn in the Bois de Boulogne, and the next day a similar hat, but made of other materials, was placed in the windows of the modiste who supplied the inventor. A more ugly hat was never mounted upon the chignon of a lady, yet in a week it had become the mode, and for long months "the rabagas" has been all the fashion. Since it must have reached New York ere this, it is well, perhaps, to give the origin of this moustrosity, born of a convivial dinner and a very damaged tile.

The Constitutional Convention.

NUMEROUS AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1873.

LOCAL OPTION FOR INDIANA COUNTY.

The following were presented:

By Mr. Mann: A petition from the people of Indiana county asking for the insertion of a "local option" clause.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS IN THE STATE.

By Mr. Woodward: *Resolved*, That the Auditor-General be requested to respond without more delay, to the resolution of inquiry adopted on the 27th of November last, in respect of the private corporations doing business in Pennsylvania.

ONE LUCRATIVE OFFICE AT A TIME.

By Mr. Bear: That no person shall be eligible to hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, nor to hold any lucrative office in this State while holding a lucrative office under the United States.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC USE.

By Mr. Ross: *Resolved*, That the Committee on Railroads and Canals be directed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution "that the original allowance of 6 per cent. to the patentees of land, under the proprietory grant, shall not be deemed or taken as a payment of the damages of any landowner of land appropriated for public use."

ELECTION OFFICERS EXEMPT FROM JURY DUTY.

By Mr. Barclay: That the Committee on Elections be requested to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution that it shall provide that every person who shall be elected or appointed to serve as an election officer, and who shall do so freely and without compensation, shall be exempted from serving as a juror during the year following the year of his service.

THE SUPREME COURT.

By Lion Bartholomew: *Resolved*, That the Committee upon the Judiciary be requested to inquire into the expediency of reporting a section to Article 5th of the Constitution, in substance as follows :

The Supreme Court shall consist of fifteen Judges, to be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in the following manner, viz : The State shall be divided into seven judicial districts, to embrace, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants. Each district shall elect two Judges, to hold office for fifteen years, except the district composed of the city of Philadelphia, in which there shall be three Judges elected; that each elector shall be entitled to vote for one Judge.

That eight judges shall constitute a quorum; that there shall be held at Pottsville, Wilkesbarre, Erie, Williamsport, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Nisi Prius courts, to be presided over by a judge of the Supreme Court to be for that purpose assigned from time to time by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; that the terms of said Nisi Prius courts shall be fixed by the Legislature, and said courts shall have jurisdiction in the district where the same shall be holden of all matters involving the title to lands, and of all contracts and trespasses where five hundred dollars and upwards are involved; that this section of the Constitution shall go into force and effect at the next general election for State officers after the adoption of this Constitution or amendments proposed by this Convention.

IMPEACHMENT.

By Mr. Newlin: *Resolved*, That the following article be inserted : "Upon information by the Attorney General, or upon complaint of any citizen on oath, to the Supreme Court, for malfeasance in office by any city or county officer, said Court shall proceed without delay to hear and determine the same, and if a majority of the Judges shall be of the opinion that the charge is sustained, they shall forthwith order such officer. The several Courts of Common Pleas shall have like jurisdiction in the case of all township, borough and Ward officers. The vacancies thereby created shall be filled in the same manner provided by law in the case of vacancies occurring by death or resignation.

RELATING TO JUDGES.

By S. A. Reynolds, of Lancaster: *Resolved*, That the Judges of the several Courts of this Commonwealth shall hold their offices for the term of 25 years, and thereafter be ineligible.

Provided, That all Judges shall be retired at 75 years of age, and shall, after their term of office has expired, or been terminated by retirement, receive a pension equal to two-thirds of their annual salary, but no pension shall be paid to any Judge unless he shall have served for at least fifteen consecutive years.

THE STATE PRINTING.

By Mr. Curry: That the Legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the State, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the State, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder; no member of the Legislature, or other State officer, shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

By Mr. MacConnell : There shall be a Board of Inspectors of penitentiaries, jails, houses of refuge, houses of correction, and other prisons in the State, and all public insane asylums or infirmaries whatsoever in the State, which Board shall consist of three persons, who shall be elected by the local voters of the State. At the first general election after the adoption of this amendment, three Inspectors shall be elected, one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years; except as aforesaid, the term of office of said Inspectors shall be three years, and it shall begin on the first Monday of January next after their election. The Legislature shall fix salaries.

COUNCIL OF PARDONS.

The persons composing said Board shall, with the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General, compose a Council of Pardons, with power to grant pardons and to respites, to modify sentences in all criminal cases, and to change any sentence of death to imprisonment for life, or for a term of years. A majority of said Board shall be a quorum, but no pardon or modification, or change of sentence shall be granted, unless at least four of said members concur therein. In every capital case, wherein application is made for a pardon, &c., the Board shall order the sentence not to be executed until the application shall be heard and determined by said council; provided that no pardon shall be granted before sentence; and provided further, that the power of pardon or change of modification shall be granted except by said Council and in manner aforesaid.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE OF ELECTION DAY.

The proposed new sections reported from the Committee on Suffrage, etc., providing for holding the State Election upon the day of the Presidential and Congressional election in November, and fixing the third Friday of March as the day for the Spring elections throughout the State, having been adopted in Committee of the Whole, now came up on the second reading. After considerable discussion and various amendments, which were defeated, the section, as adopted in Committee of the Whole, was passed.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17, 1873.

LOCAL OPTION FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

From the citizens of Blair county was presented a petition asking for the enactment of "local option" laws.

ABOLITION OF STATE MERCHANDISE INSPECTORS.

From the Commercial Exchange, through Mr. J. Price Wetherill, was received a memorial asking for the abolition of all State Inspectors of Merchandise.

PRIVATE BEQUESTS.

The following communication was read :

"*To the President and Members of the Constitutional Convention*—GENTLEMEN : I ask your attention (if within your province) to have a law passed prohibiting the publication of the *private* bequest and private terms of any one's will except by parties interested in the will.

"In this day's Philadelphia *Inquirer* the private bequests in the wills of the late John A. Brown and Washington Butcher are published. It is a great invasion of private rights. With much respect, yours, J. FISHER LEAMING."

THE PARDONING POWER.

A memorial was presented from the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, setting forth the bad policy of vesting the pardoning power in the Executive of the State. Having investigated the subject, the Society comes to the conclusion that the system practiced in New Jersey was preferable to any other, the Governor, Chancellor and Judges of the Supreme Court forming a Board of Pardons, and it recommends that the Convention should imitate New Jersey in the matter of pardons.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A memorial was presented signed by a large number of women, setting forth that "all just governments derived their powers from the consent of the governed," and that taxation without representation is anti-republican, and that the Convention so amend the Constitution of the State as to secure to women the exercise of suffrage.

Mr. J. P. Wetherill presented a number of memorials of like import.

MILITARY AT ELECTIONS.

By Mr. Hopkins—That the 5th section of the 9th article of the Constitution shall be amended to read "That elections shall be free and equal," and electors shall not be controlled or intimidated on election day by the presence of military, either State or National.

LAW OF LIBEL.

By Mr. Corson—Amending article 9, section 7, so that at the end thereof it shall continue as follows : And no conviction shall be allowed except upon positive proof of personal malice on the part of the publisher of the alleged libel.

INFORMATION WANTED.

By Mr. M'ue Veagh—*Resolved*, That the chief clerk be instructed to address a letter to the Prothonotary of each city and county of this State, requesting them to furnish to the Convention the number of civil causes at issue on their respective dockets and a copy of the last trial lists in their respective Courts, showing the date when such trial list was called, the date of the issuing of the original writ in each case thereon, and the number of cases actually tried, and that the clerk report the replies to the Convention, arranging the counties in alphabetical order; and that a like return be requested from the Prothonotary of each district of the Supreme Court, and of each District Court in this State.

Mr. Worrell moved to amend, "and that the Clerks of the Court of Quarter Sessions shall certify the number of returns, to each term, made within the last two years, and the disposition made of each return by the Grand Jury and the Court."

The whole subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ELECTIONS BY BALLOT.

By Mr. Bear—That all elections shall be by ballot, except those by persons in their representative capacities, who shall vote *viva voce*. Each ballot shall have written or printed upon it the name of the office to be filled, and the name or names of the candidate or candidates for such office for which the elector wishes to vote, and nothing else; but no ballot shall have upon it the name of more than one office, nor the names of candidates for more than one office.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1873.

After the reading of the Journal, a paper relative to compulsory education was presented.

A petition was presented from the people of Wyoming county asking for the insertion of a local option clause.

By Mr. Gibson: That in case the Committee on the Judiciary report in favor of the election of Judges by the people, and the same is approved by this Convention, that the said election of Judges shall be held at the time of holding the spring elections, and not on the day of the general election.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

By Mr. McMurray—That no Fire Insurance Company shall be incorporated in this State with less than $300,000 *bona fide* paid up capital—Mutual Companies excepted—nor shall any foreign Fire Insurance Company be admitted to do business in this State, unless it shall have at least $500,000 *bona fide* cash assets.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATURE—MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Buckalew called for the question on minority report to the Committee on Legislature.

By Mr. Miles—*To the President and Members of the Constitutional Convention*—GENTLEMEN : We, the undersigned, members of the Legislature, respectfully dissent from the majority report of said committee, so far as relates to the biennial session of the Legislature.

Their report radically changes the time of meeting of the law-making power of this State as it has existed since the foundation of the State Government. It is contrary to the policy pursued by a large majority of our sister States, the Legislatures of twenty-three of them holding their sessions annually.

In our opinion there are many reasons why our Legislature should meet annually that do not apply to any other State. No State in the Union has so great and diversified interests as has Pennsylvania. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have been cited as instances whose Legislatures meet only once in two years.

Their interests are purely agricultural. General laws can easily be framed to suit the wants of th people. They have none of our coal, iron, oil, and a great variety of other interests that are peculiar to Pennsylvania.

Ours as an agricultural State is second to none of them, besides producing more coal, iron, and oil than the balance of the Union, to say nothing of her ten thousand miles of railroads, and numerous mining and commercial interests of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other great and rapidly growing cities of the Commonwealth. If it were necessary formerly to hold annual sessions when we had a population of 300,000, is it not quite as necessary when we have a population of nearly four millions ?

It may be answered that when local and special legislation is prevented by Constitutional enactment, the work of the Legislature will be greatly reduced, and there will be no necessity of meeting oftener than once in every two years. Suppose that local legislation is prohibited, the wants of the people will remain the same. What they now obtain by *special* they will then require by *general law*. We take it for granted that local and special legislation will be prohibited by the Constitution.

When our work shall have been ratified by the people, what will then be our condition ? There are but few general laws in the State under and in pursuance of which a dollar can be safely invested in any kind of property at any interests. True, we have an act that is called a "general railroad law." But under it not a dollar has ever been invested; not a foot of road has ever been built, nor do we believe there ever will be. It is hampered so clogged with limitations and conditions that it beautifully illustrates the doctrine of "how not to do it." Then we have a general mining and manufacturing law, but it seems to have been drawn with a view of preventing the investment of capital from accepting its provisions. So far as your committee know it has remained practically a dead letter upon the statutes of the State. Heretofore men of small means, with energy, have associated themselves together for the purpose of pursuing any kind of business have generally gone to the Legislature for a grant for doing the same. In the absence of such grant they have gone ahead. No special privileges are to be granted. Can any member of this Convention tell how long it will take to devise general laws that will subserve the interests of our four millions of people, and effectually develop our agricultural, lumber, coal, iron, oil, railroad, commercial and manufacturing, and the great variety of other interests that are peculiar to our people and State, and which need the aid of the law-making power to their development and protection ? No man to-day can tell what will be our needs in the future, and if the Legislature is prohibited from enacting local and special laws, there will be a greater need of annual sessions than heretofore.

If the report of the Committee in regard to biennial sessions is adopted, we will find ourselves in the condition of having prohibited the Legislature from granting special relief, and then by Constitutional enactment of having prevented that body from adding us by general law offener than once in two years.

[Signed] JAMES R. NILES,
S. A. WHITE,
GEO. F. HORTON.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Fire at Greenville—The Town Nearly Destroyed—Over Thirty Buildings Burned—Loss $80,000.

The Greenville *Advance*, extra, contains the following particulars of the destructive fire which visited that place on Wednesday last:

"Greenville has at last been visited with a terribly destructive fire. On Wednesday evening at ten o'clock, the alarm of fire was sound ed through our streets, and flame and smoke betokened conflagration on the north side of Main street occupied by Stinson Reznor & Co's. Flour and Feed store and Dry Goods and Millinery establishment of T. J. Brundage, in one of whose establishments the fire originated—but no one can know which. A brisk south wind was blowing at the time, and the devouring flames spread with astonishing rapidity. The two buildings named, together with all of the buildings on the south side of Main street between the wholesale grocery house of Achre & Bright on the west, to the Merchants' Block on the east, were entirely consumed as well as everything in the rear of these buildings except two small frame dwellings on the alley.

"Crossing Main street every building from the Hardware store of Dickey & Boles on the West, to the dwelling of John Ramsey on the East, back to the first Alley, was totally destroyed.

"North of this alley and between it and Shenango street, S. L. Hendrickson's barn and wash house, Mrs. Boles' wash house, Dickey & Boles' tin shop, C. Dickey's dwelling, barn, and D. B. Packard's stable were destroyed. North of Shenango street the residence of John E. Hull caught from a flying ember before any other building near to it was on fire, and burned like a tinder box, before much on the second story was saved. From this house the barns of Wm. McMillen caught and were soon in ashes, and here the flames expended their force in this direction and stopped. The Presbyterian church, by vigorous efforts was saved in a slightly damaged condition.

At half past ten a telegram was sent to Meadville for assistance. At about three o'clock, the Chief Engineer telegraphed with the following result: "Fire is out. The wind was blowing briskly from the southwest and threatended to drive the fire through the furniture establishment of John Thompson to Mercer street. The engine commenced playing upon it at once, and in less than twenty minutes had gained a decided victory over it at that point. By 4 P. M. the fire was under control.

"The total loss may be stated at thirty-two buildings, viz : twenty-two stores and shops, six dwellings, one hotel, one office, and four barns, besides some half dozen dwellings on the second story of business houses—an aggregate—goods, furniture, &c., included, of $80,000, on which there is an insurance of about $41,000 showing an absolute loss to our citizens of some $33,000. The incidental loss to our business men will be of course heavy, but we have only to say, cheer up. Two years hence more than all our losses will be made up. Let there be a disposition to bear each others burdens, and all will be well."

A LITTLE GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.

Nettie Whaley, a little six old daughter of John Whaley, met a terrible death on Thursday evening last. She met with two other children, who had been out playing, and becoming cold, went into the house to get warm, taking position in front of a bright fire, which was burning in an open coal stove. The others had retired from before the fire to the stove, when the clothes of the unfortunate little victim took fire, and in an instant she was enveloped in flames. Her older sister raised an alarm, but before all reached them, her clothes had all been burned to ashes, and her body to a charred mass, terrible to behold. In that horrible condition she lived about three hours, when death put an end to her suffering. Mrs. Whaley had gone down street on an errand, and the three children were the only ones in the house at the time.

THE product of gold and silver last year in America was $100,000,000; in Europe, $29,000,000; in Asia, $19,000,000; in Australia, $61,000,000; in New Zealand, $10,000,000; in Africa, $6,000,000; in other countries, $3,000,000; total, $228,000,000. Of this $171,000,000 was in gold. The annual product of gold and silver at other periods is as follows:

In the year 14	$ 5,000,000
In the year 500	3,000,000
In the year 1090	1,000,000
In the year 1495	250,000
In the year 1600	11,000,000
In the year 1700	24,000,000
In the year 1800	52,000,000
In the year 1843	73,000,000
In the year 1850	135,000,000
In the year 1853	285,000,000

The gold and silver product of the world to date is stated to be $28,412,000,000, the gold being in excess of the silver about two billions.

THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1873.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

President Grant has issued the following:

Washington, D. C., January 17.—By the President.—Whereas, It has been brought to the notice of the President of the United States that many persons holding civil office by appointment from him, or otherwise under the Constitution and laws of the United States while holding Federal positions, except offices under the authority of the States and Territories in which they reside, or of municipal corporations under charters and ordinances of such corporations thereby assuming the duties of the State, Territorial, or municipal office at the same time they are charged with the duties of the civil office held under the Federal authority; and,

WHEREAS, It is believed with few exceptions the holding of two such offices by the same person is incompatible with the due and faithful discharge of the duties of either office; that it frequently gives rise to great inconvenience and often results in detriment to the public service, and moreover is not in harmony with the genius of the Government—in view of these premises, therefore the President has deemed it proper thus and hereby to give public notice, that from and after the fourth day of March, A. D. 1873, except as herein specified, persons holding any Federal or civil office by appointment under the constitution and laws of the United States will be expected while holding such office not to hold any under any State or Territorial government or under charter or ordinances of any municipal corporations and further that except as herein noted the continued holding of any such State, Territorial or municipal office whether elective or by appointment by any person holding civil office as aforesaid under the Government of the United States, other than judicial offices under the Constitution of the United States, will be deemed a vacation of the federal office held by such person and will be taken, and will be treated as a resignation by such Federal officers of his commission or appointment in the service of the United States. The offices of Justices of the Peace, of Notaries Public, Commissioners to take acknowledgement of deeds, of bail or administer oaths shall not be deemed within the provisions of this order, and are excepted from its operation, and may be held by Federal officers. The appointment of Deputy Marshal of the United States may be conferred upon the sheriff, and deputy sheriff and deputy postmaster, the emoluments of whose office will not exceed six hundred dollars per annum, are also excepted from the operation of this order, and may accept and hold appointments under the State, Territorial or Municipal authority, provided the same be found not to interfere with the discharge of their duties as postmaster, heads of departments and officers of the Government who have the appointment of subordinate officers, are required to take notice of this order and to see to the enforcement of its provisions, and return within the space of sixty days to the Departments or officers and as relates to the several appointments under them.

Respectfully by order of the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State,

HARPER'S FERRY.

The Government appears to have been unfortunate in its sale of the famous arsenal and grounds at Harper's Ferry. The purchasers are endeavoring to secure the passage of an act relevling them from payment of the balance due. According to an adverse report made by the House Military Committee, it appears that the arsenal site and adjoining grounds, with the dams across the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, were sold in December, 1869, for the aggregate sum of $297,803.50.

The sales were made entirely on credit, and only $5,686 have been paid by the purchasers. Profits are derived by those holding a portion of this property, on which there have not paid any portion of the purchase money. On one tract alone, containing 125 acres, for which is now being dug and sold by those asking postponement of purchase money. So also with the purchases of the ferry and of lots with buildings on them. The Committee say the purchasers have three years or which to improve or make sales.

They have done nothing, nor even paid for that portion of the property from whom which profits are derived. The Committee recommend they be not relieved and the Purchase money be promptly collected.

According a report of the House Military Committee, the Government is now paying ground rent for a number of its arsenals, barracks in Texas. Only one—Fort Austin, is on ground owned by the United States. Twelve others are on leased lands. The Fort Bliss land rents at $25 per acre, 100 acres in all. Fort Clark costs $50 per month. The total annual rental paid at present is $6,660.

PITTSBURGH GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

General Negley made an argument to-day before the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in favor of the bill making an appropriation for a site for new public buildings in Pittsburgh for the Government. The Chairman of the Committee seemed prejudiced against the appropriation, and said he thought the amount too large and that Pittsburgh should provide a site.

General Negley will continue to press the matter.

He also with Dr. Woodworth, supervising surgeon of the marine hospital called in the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives, and argued in favor of an appropriation for a new marine hospital at Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1873.

MORE NAVAL SHIPS.

The efforts of the Secretary of the Navy to get additional naval ships at last looks as if they would prove successful. Mr. Cragin, the Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, intends to push the bill for ten additional naval ships until it becomes a law, and he feels confident that it will become so this session. The Secretary of the Navy wants two or three of them to be built of iron, but it is not certain whether this will be done. The knowledge of the committee is to the effect that iron ships getting into warm latitudes foul very speedily, and therefore they are not as desirable as others. The wooden ships will be built in the Government ship yards, and should Secretary Robeson's proposition be carried out for iron ones they will be let out under contract.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

There is an expression in Congress among Western members in favor of making the Indian Commissioner responsible to the President alone. The proposition has not been publicly agitated, for fear the impression would be conveyed that Congress mistrusted the competency of the present Secretary of the Interior to administer the government of the Indian Bureau. As there is now a vacancy at the head of that Bureau, a bill will be immediately reported in the House to make the Commissioner responsible to the President if Secretary Delano would have no objections. He will be approached upon the subject on his return from Cuba.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN OUR COINAGE SYSTEM.

Great interest is felt here in official circles as well as Congress in behalf of the passage of a bill providing for a new system of coinage. Inasmuch as the subject of a return to specie payment is broached and calculated soon to be brought about, it is desired that our coin operations should be fixed upon a permanent basis. Senator Sherman will call up next week, as soon as bills on the calendar are disposed of, the bill upon this subject already reported by the Senate Finance Committee.

AN INCORRECT STATEMENT.

The statement printed that a circular will be issued from the Internal Revenue Bureau, in a few days, exempting imitation champagne wines from the tax of ten and twenty cents on pints and quarts, respectively, under section 48 of the amended internal revenue laws, is without foundation. In fact, Commissioner Douglass, I am requested to state, concedes nothing in this matter at present, and is not likely to do so at any time in the immediate future.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS FOR THE U. S. SENATE.

A gentleman from Adams county, Pennsylvania, who has been in Georgia during the past year, says that Alex. H. Stephens, late Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, has the inside track for the U. S. Senate, in the place of Mr. Hill, whose term expires March 7, 1873. The Legislature of Georgia is decidedly Democratic, and our Pennsylvania informant says that the legislators have already declared their preference for Stephens.

THE TAX ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

An effort is being made to get Congress to remove the tax from deposits in saving banks. Petitions to this effect are being gotten up in New York and other large cities; one will be introduced in the the Senate in a few days. The tax on savings is asked to be taken off on the ground that it is a tax on the industrial interests and labor of the country, and inasmuch as the income tax has been abolished, the poor classes claim equal justice withthe rich.

INSTRUCTIONS TO REVENUE OFFICIALS.

The Register of the Treasury has issued instructions requiring that hereafter custom officers shall make separate quarterly returns of the outstanding tonnage of iron vessels on such abstract forms now in use as may be proper, writing the word "iron" conspicuously at the head of the abstract, also in the indorsement on the back of the

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.---NO. 21.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

Petition to Prevent the Importation of the "Heathen Chinee."

Regulating License Fees of Foreign Insurance Companies.

A Bill to Incorporate the Compound Trust Bank of Pittsburgh.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 24, 1873.

SENATE.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. GRAHAM, to repeal the charter of the East Liberty Plank Road Company.

By Mr. WALLACE, to prevent the importation of the "Heathen Chinee."

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

Appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars for the Harrisburg Lunatic Asylum, to replace the wash-house and machinery destroyed by fire. Passed.

An act regulating license and other fees paid by foreign insurance companies.

A supplement to the Shoe and Leather Bank of Pittsburgh.

To incorporate the Indiana County Bank of Hoboken and the Real Estate Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, with an amendment.

An act to apply the local option bill to McKeesport was negatived.

BILLS READ.

By Mr. GRAHAM, to incorporate the Compound Trust Bank of Pittsburgh, with Thomas Steel, Wm. Phillips, James Murray, R. W. Mackey, C. L. Magee, Harry Oliver, Jr., and others, corporators, capital stock $100,000, with power to increase to $500,000.

By Mr. FITCH, an act to provide for the filing of receipts of part payment of mortgages in the Recorders' offices of the different counties in the Commonwealth.

By Mr. PLATFORD, to incorporate the Dollar Savings Bank of Connellsville.

REPORT OF DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.

The Speaker laid the report of the Dollar Savings Bank before the Senate.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

The House was not in session.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—River 28 feet; falling. Arrived—Chas. Bodman and Chas. B. Church, New Orleans; Andy Baum, Memphis, and Exchange, Pittsburgh. Cloudy and cold.

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—River falling slowly; 10 feet 8 inches in canal, 8 feet 8 inches in chute. Cloudy and cold; mercury ranged, 15 to 20; falling this evening. Southern freights abundant. No ice to interfere. Arrivals—Pickett and barges, Pittsburgh. Departed—Tigress, Pittsburgh. The following boats are preparing to leave, they will probably get off in a few days: Jno. A. Wood, H. C. Bigly and Ajax, New Orleans; Charley McDonald, Memphis and New Orleans; Grand Lake, Red River and Bayou Sara; Smoky City, Arkansas City and Natchez; Simpson Horner, Vicksburg and New Orleans; N. J. Bigley, Memphis; Dick Fulton, No. 3, Natchez and New Orleans; J. S. McDonald, Baton Rouge and New Orleans; Wm. Cowan, Cairo. The following have departed—Jno. Gilmore, Cumberland River; Oakland, New Orleans. The Cowan took her tow over the falls to-day. The N. J. Bigley put her light boats over the falls and her heaviest through the canal. The Smoky City got her tow in the canal. The Grand Lake put part of her tow in the canal and the rest over the falls. The Samuel Parker is putting a tow in the canal for Horner & Son.

EVANSVILLE, January 24.—Chiefly cloudy and very cold; mercury 17 to 20. River has risen 6 feet and is still rising. Considerable ice is still running. Down—W. Kilgour, 7 A. M.; Palestine, 3:30 P. M. The Tarascon, for Louisville, and Belle Vernon, for Nashville, are preparing to leave. The Bismarck and Silver Thorn are expected in to-night.

CAIRO, January 24.—Arrived—Peytonia, New Orleans, 4 P. M.; City of Chester, Memphis, 6. Departed—Fannie Lewis, Memphis, last night; Quickstep, Evansville, 1 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 2. River risen 14 inches. Clear; mercury 24.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—Arrived—Forsythe, Carrol, Lady Lee, and Glasgow, New Orleans. Departed—Great Republic, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis; Colorado, Vicksburg; Belle of Shreveport, Shreveport, River fallen. Cold and freezing hard. Business brisk. The Republic left with 1,400 tons of freight, drawing only seven feet.

MEMPHIS, January 24.—Cloudy; high winds till noon; clear and pleasant since. River about stationary. Arrived — Potomac, Cincinnati. Departed—Emma Elliott, St. Louis; John Kyle, New Orleans; Pat Cleburn, White River; J. D. Parker, Cincinnati. The R. W. Skillinger, for Red River, passed down yesterday, and not the Sherman, as reported.

NASHVILLE, January 24.—River rising; 7½ feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cold, with a slight snow fall.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—No arrivals. Departed—Warner and barges, Pittsburgh; Ashland, Arkansas River. Clear and cold.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Particulars of the Battle With the Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23.—The latest intelligence from the seat of the Modoc war is to the effect that Captain Jack is evidently contemplating a raid on the settlements of Battle Creek, within forty miles of Yreka.

In the recent fight the Indians captured seven guns and a considerable quantity of ammunition. Additional particulars about the battle do not change the results first announced. An eye-witness says that the troops fought with determined bravery, but could not see their foes. Once only during the day did the Indians manfully offer a willingness to fight in the open field, and a company charged upon them, when they fled back to their rocky coverts. The dense fog protected each party and prevented the Indians from picking off the troops with rifles at a long range. The Oregon volunteers, acting as a rear guard, made a gallant fight and prevented the wounded men, howitzers, and camp equipage from falling into the hands of the Modocs. Capt. Jack preserves regular military discipline, and drills his men every day in the presence of persons well acquainted with military tactics and ambushing, probably renegade whites who have become his allies.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 24.—The men wounded in the late fight with the Modocs are doing well. No further deaths are reported.

General Wheaton has established his headquarters at Lone Tree, and will commence active operations after the arrival of reinforcements. He has detachments stationed to prevent the savages raiding on settlements. There was much excitement to-day at Yreka. The report that a Modoc scout was seen in that vicinity is pronounced unfounded. Nothing has been heard from the troops which left this city on Monday night.

MARINE NEWS.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The telegram from Hong Kong received yesterday at the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company here, announcing that the steamer Alaska is over due at that port three days in a voyage of eight, from Yokohama, has caused considerable excitement, especially among those interested in the company's stock.

KEY WEST, FLA., January 24.—The steamer Edgar Stuart went to sea last night, having cleared for Baltimore.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Arrived—steamship India from Glasgow and Frisia from Hamburg.

POLITICAL.

The Senatorial Fight in the Kansas Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—A special to the Democrat from Topeka, Ks., says that the prospect of the election of Pomeroy to the Senate is brightening. Judge Lowe, it is reported, will withdraw from the race in favor of Governor Harvey, in which case Pomeroy's election is claimed as certain, many anti-Pomeroy men preferring him to Harvey. It is also said that Logan will withdraw, and if he does the Leavenworth delegation will go for Pomeroy.

FIRES.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Hoffman & Merkle's Oriental Brewery, in East Fifty-fifth street, was burned last evening. The loss is about fifty thousand dollars.

STATEN ISLAND.

NEW YORK, January 24.—By the burning of Tirkener's hat factory, on Staten Island, yesterday, over fifty workmen were thrown out of employment. The loss is only about $15,000.

A Murderer Hung.

DENVER, COL., January 24.—Theodore Miears was hung in this city to-day for the murder of Geo. M. Bonacina, near Denver, in August, 1871. Miears had been twice convicted and sentenced, and suffered the penalty of the law, after every possible effort had been exhausted by his German fellow-countrymen to obtain another trial or commutation of the sentence. He exhibited great fortitude, showing no signs of tremor or nervousness. His last words were: "Farwell, men; I am going to the other world." He had previously made a full confession.

The Constitutional Convention.

Consideration of the Legislative Question in Committee of the Whole.

Private Corporations Doing Business in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1873.

TEMPERANCE PETITIONS.

A number of petitions requesting the Convention to embody in the Constitution a provision against the sale of intoxicating liquors were received and referred.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

A communication was received from the Auditor General in answer to the resolution of the 16th instant, calling upon him to respond without delay to the request that he furnish information respecting private corporations doing business in Pennsylvania, in which he states that the Convention will probably adjourn long before a digest could be completed with the force of clerks in his department, but if desired he will endeavor, as far as possible, to have it prepared in time to answer the various interrogatories.

DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATURE.

The report of the Committee on Legislature was taken up in order in Committee of the Whole. The pending question was the motion of Mr. Niles, of Perry, to make the sessions annual instead of biennial.

Mr. Niles withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Simpson moved to strike out January (the commencement of the time of office of members of the Legislature), and insert December. Mr. Simpson said that the fiscal year of the government commenced on the first day of December, and it was proper that the terms of members of the Legislature should commence at that time. He also urged that the time set in the article was too near the date of the commencement of the session of the Legislature. It was possible, under the article, for men improperly elected, to meet and represent the people when they had no such right.

Mr. Lilly moved an amendment that the term of newly elected members shall commence on the day following the election. He did not intend that the Legislature should meet on that day, but his intention was that the Legislature, composed of newly-elected members, should be ready to act on the call of the Governor if necessary. He did not desire that between the day of election and the first of January the Governor should have the right to call the old Legislature together. He argued that the people might call a Legislature out, and yet under the article the Legislature could be called together and carry on the nefarious schemes which the people by their election of new members had condemned.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MacVeagh said that he thought the amendment as amended was exceedingly undesirable. He did not think the time between the election and the commencement of the term was any too long. The danger spoken of by Mr. Lilly was entirely chimerical. No time could be afforded in such time to decide who were members of the Legislature. There would be no time for contest. The debates in the formation of the Constitution showed plainly the reasons of the men who formed that instrument to be that the time between the election and the commencement of the term of office should be sufficient to enable constituents of returned officers to make up their case.

Mr. Gowen said that he opposed the adoption of the amended amendment upon the same ground as urged by the preceding speaker.

Mr. John B. Read moved a re-consideration of the amendment of Mr. Lilly. Not agreed to.

After considerable discussion, a vote was taken, and the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. John B. Read moved to amend by making the term begin on the first Tuesday in January. Not agreed to.

Mr. Minor moved to amend by inserting the second Tuesday succeeding election. Not agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Simpson was agreed to.

The Committee of the Whole then rose, and at ten minutes of two o'clock the Convention, on motion, adjourned.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., January 24.—In the House, this morning, the following bills were passed: The House bill to extend the privileges of the deaf and dumb asylum to youths under less than six years and not more than twenty-one years; the House bill to repeal that portion of the act of March 25, 1872, which requires locomotive engineers to ring their bells at every railroad crossing.

The Senate spent the entire morning entirely in discussing the bill for free trade in money.

In the House this afternoon bills were introduced to confer on township trustees the same power now conferred on county commissioners in locating and constructing ditches; to take from prosecuting attorneys the power now conferred on them to approve or disapprove contracts made by county commissioners for public improvements; to hold railroad bond holders voting at a railroad meeting, when the question of an increase of capital stock is being voted on, responsible for double the amount of their bonds, and to authorize municipal corporations to issue 8 per cent. bonds.

A committee was appointed to report what legislation, if any, is necessary for the preservation of fish in Ohio waters.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 24.—In the Senate a resolution was introduced that the Legislature assent to a reduction of canal tolls to an extent not exceeding fifty per cent. below the rates prescribed by the toll sheet of 1852.

In the Assembly to-day a bill was introduced providing for the removal of all police court justices of New York, and for the appointment of ten justices by the Mayor, subject to the confirmation of the Superior Court.

BALTIMORE.

National Prison Reform Congress.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—In the National Prison Reform Congress to-day, St. Louis was designated as the place for the next annual meeting.

Dr. Wines submitted a memorial to be presented to Congress for aid. After discussion the memorial was adopted.

At this point, a lady, Mrs. Richardson, of St. Louis, sent up the Unair ten dollars fee for membership of the Association, accompanied by a resolution that all friends of prison reform be invited to become members, and thus aid in carrying out the noble cause. The resolution was adopted with applause. It may be proper to state that all persons interested may become members by sending ten dollars to the President, Ex-Governor Seymour, at Utica, New York.

A series of resolutions was submitted by Mr. Walker, of Michigan, Chairman of the Committee on Business, relating, first, to the connection of intemperance with crime; second, to leasing or contracting convict labor, and advocating the control of such labor of prisoners by the State authorities; third, recommending the appointment of agents in all States and large cities for the protection of poor and friendless persons charged with minor offences; fourth, urging prompt and persistent efforts for the improvement of prisons, especially as to the character of the managers and their management.

The resolutions were discussed and adopted with the exception of the last, which was under discussion at the adjournment of the morning session.

ALBANY.

Constitutional Reform.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 24.—In the Constitutional Commission to-day a report was made fixing the Gubernatorial term to three years, and requiring him to be thirty years of age; also providing that two-thirds of all the members elected to each house shall be necessary to pass a bill over a veto. An amendment was offered making free schools a constitutional provision.

Female Voters Indicted.

ALBANY, January 24.—Indictments have been found by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, in session here, against Susan B. Anthony and fifteen other ladies, charging them with voting illegally in Rochester. They are to appear before the court in that city in May next. Indictments were also found against the three inspectors who received their votes.

Lawless Mormons.

SALT LAKE, January 24.—It is said by the *Mining Journal* to-night that the Mormons of the Cache Valley are indignant and threaten to lynch their sheriff because he did not kill the officer of the United States Court when the latter attempted to serve a writ of *habeas corpus*. It is stated that further interference of the United States authorities in the affairs of Mormon officials will be meet with more effectual resistance.

Rescued From Drowning.

HAVRE DE GRACE, MD., January 24.—A family of nine persons has just been rescued from Keno's Island, opposite this place, where they had been driven from their home by the flood. They were nearly dead from exposure. The damage already caused by the flood amounts to $80,000.

A Fiend Hung.

NEWCASTLE, DEL., January 24.—Bill Dennis (colored), who was convicted of committing an outrage on the person of Mary Thompson, in March last, was executed at noon to-day. He went to the gallows singing hymns, and said a few words to the Sheriff in a low tone.

Cold Weather in Maine.

AUGUSTA, January 24.—The severe snow storm reported from the West last night reached here about nine o'clock this morning, accompanied by a high wind.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

A Special Tax Tobacco Stamp.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SAVY.

Indian Agents to be Held Accountable.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

A Short History of Senator Pinchback.

RAIDS ON ILLICIT DISTILLERS.

Public Building Site in Pittsburgh.

ACTS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1873.

PUBLIC BUILDING SITE IN PITTSBURGH.

The bill relative to the public building site in Pittsburgh looks a little more encouraging.

THE CALDWELL BRIBERY CASE.

Senator Morton's Committee on Privileges and Elections is anxious to complete the hearing of the testimony in the Senator Caldwell bribery case to-morrow, or at all events next Tuesday, to which time to-morrow's meeting, it is understood, will be adjourned. Caldwell has a large number of witnesses, and wants time to bring more from Kansas, which will cause delay that the committee are not disposed to allow. The prosecution has a large amount of rebutting testimony, but is anxious to close the case at this session and obtain the committee's verdict.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER EXCITEMENT.

The Credit Mobilier excitement is increasing. The defense is attempting to impeach Oakes Ames' evidence, and procrastinate the investigation until the present Congress expires, on March 4th. The committee-room between Oakes Ames and Mr. Colfax to-day was almost tragic. Mr. Colfax declared in the most solemn manner that he never received twelve hundred dollars of Credit Mobilier stock, as Oakes Ames said "You did receive it, and you know it." Both men were pale and trembling with excitement.

APPLICANTIONS FOR PATENTS.

During the week there have been three hundred and fifty-four applications for patents, and seventy-five caveats filed at the Patent Office.

THE ALASKA FUR SEAL COMPANY.

Considerable inquiry and agitation is made about Congress on account of the report that the Alaska Fur Seal Fishing Company is to be investigated. This Company has the monopoly for twenty years of the business of catching seals in the waters adjacent to Alaska, Congress last year enacting a law in which this great privilege was granted, and it is alleged, that improper uses were made by the company in securing the grant.

A NEW BILL REGULATING CONSULAR AFFAIRS

General Banks has prepared a new Consular and Diplomatic bill to take the place of the one now pending before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is complete in all its particulars, makes a change in the consular laws, prescribes new regulations to govern the consular system, fixes the salaries, etc., etc. It will be printed and immediately considered by the Committee and reported to the Houses next week.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill has been gone over by the House Committee on Appropriations and the items relative to new light-houses and revenue marine matters turned over to the Commerce Committee for suggestions which when made will be finally acted upon by the Appropriation Committee and reported to the House.

POSTMASTERS IN TROUBLE.

The minor postoffices throughout the country are giving the Postoffice Department considerable trouble just now. Many of them are earnestly endeavoring to get more salary, others are petitioning for a change or removal to better quarters, and letters clamoring for the removal of postmasters alleged to be unsuitable and incompetent are constantly being sent in. All this business gives members of Congress considerable extra trouble who in turn shift the burden on the officials of the General Postoffice Department.

WORKINGS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Since the new Civil Service rules have gone into effect about twenty new appointments have been made in the General Postoffice Department under them. There is about the average number during the same period in the other departments of the Government. The successful competitors are mostly ex-clerks in some branch of the Government, and none to speak of have come to this city from the States, for the special purpose of competing for these places.

OUR FISHERIES.

It is given out about Congress that no substantial opposition can be expected next week when the bill comes up in the House carrying odi that clause in the Washington Treaty making provisions for the regulation of our fisheries. The bill gives additional privileges to those now enjoyed by us in Canadian waters, and regulates the rights of foreign fishermen in our waters. There is but little diversity of opinion on the subject in the Foreign Affairs Committee and it will be favorably reported upon at their next meeting.

DESTITUTE SOUTHERNERS.

Two men who had just been pardoned from the Albany Penitentiary, having been confined there for participating in the Ku Klux outrages, were at the Capitol to-day seeking pecuniary aid from the southern delegation to enable them to return to their homes. They were inoffensive looking men, and denied all knowledge of the inhuman order of which they had connected themselves. They stated that there was still confined at Albany one hundred condemned on the charge of being of the Ku Klux fraternity.

STATE DINNER.

A state dinner was given at the Executive Mansion this evening, the following named persons being present, appearing as partners in the order here given: Mr. Justice Strong and Mrs. Hale; Mr. Justice Nelson and Mrs. Langley; Mr. Justice Chase and Mrs. Grant; Mr. Justice Field and Mrs. Conkling; Senator Logan and Miss Grant; Hon. W. H. H. Stowell and ——; Hon. E. Hawley and ——; Mr. Justice Hunt and ——; Mr. Justice Swayne; President Grant and Mrs. Clifford; Mr. Justice Miller and Mrs. Davis; Mr. Justice Bradley and Mrs. Strong; Senator Conkling and Miss Morton; Hon. Charles Hays; Hon. Henry L. Dawes and Mrs. Childs; Mr. Childs and Mrs. Dawes.

EDUCATION.

Senators Sawyer, Morrill and Johnston, of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, Messrs. Hoar and Pierce, of the same Committee of the House, and President White had a consultation in the room of the former Committee, at which it was agreed that the Committees of the two Houses shall meet in joint session and frame a bill embracing the best features of the Morrill and Hoar bills for the advancement of public education.

THE NAVY.

Yesterday the Senate Naval Committee reported without amendment the House bill to promote the securing of efficient seamen for the navy, by the enlistment of 300 "Union apprentices," and the establishment of the grade of "Union seamen." Accompanying the bill is a letter from Commodore William Reynolds, in reply to a request on the part of the Committee for his views on the subject. The Commodore says: "I have the honor to say that the necessity for procuring seamen for the navy from among *our own countrymen*, is one of the most urgent merits of the naval service at this day, and that it is absolutely requisite that some measures should be taken to obtain them, in order to have our ships of war efficiently manned. Other schemes of apprenticeship have been tried in former years without success. The present act proposes a different plan from any of the previous bills, and has the merit of novelty at least * * * Although this Bureau is not quite confident that it will work successfully, it sees no objection to trying it, especially as there does not seem to be much prospect at present of establishing a more extended system of apprenticeship. If this scheme fails, we shall be compelled to resort to an apprentice system, somewhat similar to the one now in successful operation in England, by which the British navy is supplied with English seamen.

THE NAVAL RETIRED LIST.

The Naval Committee of the Senate yesterday reported House bill to prevent the employment of officers on the Retired List, with an amendment providing that officers retired after 40 years' service, 62 years of age, or for incapacity from long and faithful service, wounds or injuries received in the line of duty or sickness or exposure therein, shall receive 75 per cent. of the sea pay of their respective ranks, and that this act shall not affect the pay of the Rear Admirals on the Retired List as provided for in the act of June 5, 1872.

A SPECIAL TAX TOBACCO STAMP.

To meet the requirements of the new law, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has just had perfected a vignette for these special tax stamps to be taken out by dealers in tobacco. It is, in general appearance, something like the cigarette of "Commerce." A handsome female guards a huge hogshead of tobacco, on which rest a jar and bottle of snuff, and about the hogshead are bunches of leaf tobacco, boxes of plug tobacco and cigars, a bladder containing snuff, &c., and several tobacco plants apparently in a growing and healthy condition. These will be used for tobacco, snuff or cigar manufacturers or dealers.

RAIDS ON ILLICIT DISTILLERIES.

Supervisor Perry, who was at the Internal Revenue Bureau yesterday, states that Special Assessor Thomas D. McAlpine and Deputy Collector Peters, of the 6th District of North Carolina, have just written him from Charlotte, N. C., that they visited the counties of Lincoln and Gaston last week, accompanied by a small detachment of U. S. troops, and were absent five days. They destroyed seven illicit distilleries that were in full operation, as well as a number of stills and fixtures, 150 hhds of mash, and seized a team with unstamped whisky barrels. The persons found there will all be arrested and indicted.

There have also been seized in Lincoln county, Tennessee, two distilleries in full operation doing an illicit business. One hundred and thirty mash tubs were destroyed, and an immense amount of fixtures, meal, corn, &c.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS TO BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE TO LAW.

Gen. Shanks, of Indiana, will shortly report to the House a bill to perfect the records of Indian Superintendents and agents. The Indian Committee, of which he is Chairman, have had the matter under consideration, arrived at a favorable conclusion, and authorizes him to report. The bill is an important one, in that, it will enable the courts to trace an offence of Indian officers, or losses that may occur to the Government by their direllection of duty. Heretofore Indian Agents and Superintendents have kept no proper records of their business transactions. This bill compels them to keep such and furnish copies thereof, so that by comparison every delinquency could be shown, and evidence to prosecute offences, could then be furnished to the courts.

THE GENEVA AWARDS.

The senate and the Foreign Affairs Committee in the House, being decidedly adverse to the clause in the bill of Gen. Butler allowing the claims of insurance companies in the distribution of the Geneva awards under the Washington Treaty, it has been transferred to the Judiciary Committee for the judicial opinion of that body. The members sat three hours over it to-day, but have come to no conclusion.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The House Committee on Public Lands have reported to the House but once this session, and it is doubtful if they are again called, so that it is pretty certain that land agents stand a poor chance for success this winter.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

The advocates of a change in the telegraph control in this country are endeavoring to persuade every one of the possibility of their respective schems. The promoters of the Hubbard bill are certain that its provisions are the most acceptable, while the advocates of the present system under the Western Union management pronounce the Hubbard bill entirely inoperative. Senator Ramsey, chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, will call the committee-room between Oakes Ames and Mr. Colfax to-day was almost tragic. Mr. Colfax declared in the most solemn manner that he never received twelve hundred dollars of Credit Mobilier stock, as Oakes Ames said "You did receive it, and you know it." Both men were pale and trembling with excitement.

APPLICANTIONS FOR PATENTS.

During the week there have been three hundred and fifty-four applications for patents, and seventy-five caveats filed at the Patent Office.

THE ALASKA FUR SEAL COMPANY.

Considerable inquiry and agitation is made about Congress on account of the report that the Alaska Fur Seal Fishing Company is to be investigated. This Company has the monopoly for twenty years of the business of catching seals in the waters adjacent to Alaska, Congress last year enacting a law in which this great privilege was granted, and it is alleged, that improper uses were made by the company in securing the grant.

A NEW BILL REGULATING CONSULAR AFFAIRS

General Banks has prepared a new Consular and Diplomatic bill to take the place of the one now pending before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is complete in all its particulars, makes a change in the consular laws, prescribes new regulations to govern the consular system, fixes the salaries, etc., etc. It will be printed and immediately considered by the Committee and reported to the Houses next week.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill has been gone over by the House Committee on Appropriations and the items relative to new light-houses and revenue marine matters turned over to the Commerce Committee for suggestions which when made will be finally acted upon by the Appropriation Committee and reported to the House.

POSTMASTERS IN TROUBLE.

The minor postoffices throughout the country are giving the Postoffice Department considerable trouble just now. Many of them are earnestly endeavoring to get more salary, others are petitioning for a change or removal to better quarters, and letters clamoring for the removal of postmasters alleged to be unsuitable and incompetent are constantly being sent in. All this business gives members of Congress considerable extra trouble who in turn shift the burden on the officials of the General Postoffice Department.

WORKINGS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Since the new Civil Service rules have gone into effect about twenty new appointments have been made in the General Postoffice Department under them. There is about the average number during the same period in the other departments of the Government. The successful competitors are mostly ex-clerks in some branch of the Government, and none to speak of have come to this city from the States, for the special purpose of competing for these places.

OUR FISHERIES.

It is given out about Congress that no substantial opposition can be expected next week when the bill comes up in the House carrying odi that clause in the Washington Treaty making provisions for the regulation of our fisheries. The bill gives additional privileges to those now enjoyed by us in Canadian waters, and regulates the rights of foreign fishermen in our waters. There is but little diversity of opinion on the subject in the Foreign Affairs Committee and it will be favorably reported upon at their next meeting.

DESTITUTE SOUTHERNERS.

Two men who had just been pardoned from the Albany Penitentiary, having been confined there for participating in the Ku Klux outrages, were at the Capitol to-day seeking pecuniary aid from the southern delegation to enable them to return to their homes. They were inoffensive looking men, and denied all knowledge of the inhuman order of which they had connected themselves. They stated that there was still confined at Albany one hundred condemned on the charge of being of the Ku Klux fraternity.

STATE DINNER.

A state dinner was given at the Executive Mansion this evening, the following named persons being present, appearing as partners in the order here given: Mr. Justice Strong and Mrs. Hale; Mr. Justice Nelson and Mrs. Langley; Mr. Justice Chase and Mrs. Grant; Mr. Justice Field and Mrs. Conkling; Senator Logan and Miss Grant; Hon. W. H. H. Stowell and ——; Hon. E. Hawley and ——; Mr. Justice Hunt and ——; Mr. Justice Swayne; President Grant and Mrs. Clifford; Mr. Justice Miller and Mrs. Davis; Mr. Justice Bradley and Mrs. Strong; Senator Conkling and Miss Morton; Hon. Charles Hays; Hon. Henry L. Dawes and Mrs. Childs; Mr. Childs and Mrs. Dawes.

EDUCATION.

Senators Sawyer, Morrill and Johnston, of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, Messrs. Hoar and Pierce, of the same Committee of the House, and President White had a consultation in the room of the former Committee, at which it was agreed that the Committees of the two Houses shall meet in joint session and frame a bill embracing the best features of the Morrill and Hoar bills for the advancement of public education.

THE NAVY.

Yesterday the Senate Naval Committee reported without amendment the House bill to promote the securing of efficient seamen for the navy, by the enlistment of 300 "Union apprentices," and the establishment of the grade of "Union seamen." Accompanying the bill is a letter from Commodore William Reynolds, in reply to a request on the part of the Committee for his views on the subject. The Commodore says: "I have the honor to say that the necessity for procuring seamen for the navy from among *our own countrymen*, is one of the most urgent merits of the naval service at this day, and that it is absolutely requisite that some measures should be taken to obtain them, in order to have our ships of war efficiently manned. Other schemes of apprenticeship have been tried in former years without success. The present act proposes a different plan from any of the previous bills, and has the merit of novelty at least * * * Although this Bureau is not quite confident that it will work successfully, it sees no objection to trying it, especially as there does not seem to be much prospect at present of establishing a more extended system of apprenticeship. If this scheme fails, we shall be compelled to resort to an apprentice system, somewhat similar to the one now in successful operation in England, by which the British navy is supplied with English seamen.

THE NAVAL RETIRED LIST.

The Naval Committee of the Senate yesterday reported House bill to prevent the employment of officers on the Retired List, with an amendment providing that officers retired after 40 years' service, 62 years of age, or for incapacity from long and faithful service, wounds or injuries received in the line of duty or sickness or exposure therein, shall receive 75 per cent. of the sea pay of their respective ranks, and that this act shall not affect the pay of the Rear Admirals on the Retired List as provided for in the act of June 5, 1872.

A SPECIAL TAX TOBACCO STAMP.

To meet the requirements of the new law, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has just had perfected a vignette for these special tax stamps to be taken out by dealers in tobacco. It is, in general appearance, something like the cigarette of "Commerce." A handsome female guards a huge hogshead of tobacco, on which rest a jar and bottle of snuff, and about the hogshead are bunches of leaf tobacco, boxes of plug tobacco and cigars, a bladder containing snuff, &c., and several tobacco plants apparently in a growing and healthy condition. These will be used for tobacco, snuff or cigar manufacturers or dealers.

RAIDS ON ILLICIT DISTILLERIES.

Supervisor Perry, who was at the Internal Revenue Bureau yesterday, states that Special Assessor Thomas D. McAlpine and Deputy Collector Peters, of the 6th District of North Carolina, have just written him from Charlotte, N. C., that they visited the counties of Lincoln and Gaston last week, accompanied by a small detachment of U. S. troops, and were absent five days. They destroyed seven illicit distilleries that were in full operation, as well as a number of stills and fixtures, 150 hhds of mash, and seized a team with unstamped whisky barrels. The persons found there will all be arrested and indicted.

There have also been seized in Lincoln county, Tennessee, two distilleries in full operation doing an illicit business. One hundred and thirty mash tubs were destroyed, and an immense amount of fixtures, meal, corn, &c.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS TO BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE TO LAW.

Gen. Shanks, of Indiana, will shortly report to the House a bill to perfect the records of Indian Superintendents and agents. The Indian Committee, of which he is Chairman, have had the matter under consideration, arrived at a favorable conclusion, and authorizes him to report. The bill is an important one, in that, it will enable the courts to trace an offence of Indian officers, or losses that may occur to the Government by their direllection of duty. Heretofore Indian Agents and Superintendents have kept no proper records of their business transactions. This bill compels them to keep such and furnish copies thereof, so that by comparison every delinquency could be shown, and evidence to prosecute offences, could then be furnished to the courts.

THE GENEVA AWARDS.

The senate and the Foreign Affairs Committee in the House, being decidedly adverse to the clause in the bill of Gen. Butler allowing the claims of insurance companies in the distribution of the Geneva awards under the Washington Treaty, it has been transferred to the Judiciary Committee for the judicial opinion of that body. The members sat three hours over it to-day, but have come to no conclusion.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The House Committee on Public Lands have reported to the House but once this session, and it is doubtful if they are again called, so that it is pretty certain that land agents stand a poor chance for success this winter.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

The advocates of a change in the telegraph control in this country are endeavoring to persuade every one of the possibility of their respective schems. The promoters of the Hubbard bill are certain that its provisions are the most acceptable, while the advocates of the present system under the Western Union management pronounce the Hubbard bill entirely inoperative. Senator Ramsey, chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, will call the committee-room between Oakes Ames and Mr. Colfax to-day was almost tragic. Mr. Colfax declared in the most solemn manner that he never received twelve hundred dollars of Credit Mobilier stock, as Oakes Ames said "You did receive it, and you know it." Both men were pale and trembling with excitement.

APPLICANTIONS FOR PATENTS.

During the week there have been three hundred and fifty-four applications for patents, and seventy-five caveats filed at the Patent Office.

THE ALASKA FUR SEAL COMPANY.

Considerable inquiry and agitation is made about Congress on account of the report that the Alaska Fur Seal Fishing Company is to be investigated. This Company has the monopoly for twenty years of the business of catching seals in the waters adjacent to Alaska, Congress last year enacting a law in which this great privilege was granted, and it is alleged, that improper uses were made by the company in securing the grant.

A NEW BILL REGULATING CONSULAR AFFAIRS

General Banks has prepared a new Consular and Diplomatic bill to take the place of the one now pending before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is complete in all its particulars, makes a change in the consular laws, prescribes new regulations to govern the consular system, fixes the salaries, etc., etc. It will be printed and immediately considered by the Committee and reported to the Houses next week.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill has been gone over by the House Committee on Appropriations and the items relative to new light-houses and revenue marine matters turned over to the Commerce Committee for suggestions which when made will be finally acted upon by the Appropriation Committee and reported to the House.

POSTMASTERS IN TROUBLE.

The minor postoffices throughout the country are giving the Postoffice Department considerable trouble just now. Many of them are earnestly endeavoring to get more salary, others are petitioning for a change or removal to better quarters, and letters clamoring for the removal of postmasters alleged to be unsuitable and incompetent are constantly being sent in. All this business gives members of Congress considerable extra trouble who in turn shift the burden on the officials of the General Postoffice Department.

WORKINGS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Since the new Civil Service rules have gone into effect about twenty new appointments have been made in the General Postoffice Department under them. There is about the average number during the same period in the other departments of the Government. The successful competitors are mostly ex-clerks in some branch of the Government, and none to speak of have come to this city from the States, for the special purpose of competing for these places.

OUR FISHERIES.

It is given out about Congress that no substantial opposition can be expected next week when the bill comes up in the House carrying odi that clause in the Washington Treaty making provisions for the regulation of our fisheries. The bill gives additional privileges to those now enjoyed by us in Canadian waters, and regulates the rights of foreign fishermen in our waters. There is but little diversity of opinion on the subject in the Foreign Affairs Committee and it will be favorably reported upon at their next meeting.

DESTITUTE SOUTHERNERS.

Two men who had just been pardoned from the Albany Penitentiary, having been confined there for participating in the Ku Klux outrages, were at the Capitol to-day seeking pecuniary aid from the southern delegation to enable them to return to their homes. They were inoffensive looking men, and denied all knowledge of the inhuman order of which they had connected themselves. They stated that there was still confined at Albany one hundred condemned on the charge of being of the Ku Klux fraternity.

STATE DINNER.

A state dinner was given at the Executive Mansion this evening, the following named persons being present, appearing as partners in the order here given: Mr. Justice Strong and Mrs. Hale; Mr. Justice Nelson and Mrs. Langley; Mr. Justice Chase and Mrs. Grant; Mr. Justice Field and Mrs. Conkling; Senator Logan and Miss Grant; Hon. W. H. H. Stowell and ——; Hon. E. Hawley and ——; Mr. Justice Hunt and ——; Mr. Justice Swayne; President Grant and Mrs. Clifford; Mr. Justice Miller and Mrs. Davis; Mr. Justice Bradley and Mrs. Strong; Senator Conkling and Miss Morton; Hon. Charles Hays; Hon. Henry L. Dawes and Mrs. Childs; Mr. Childs and Mrs. Dawes.

EDUCATION.

Senators Sawyer, Morrill and Johnston, of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, Messrs. Hoar and Pierce, of the same Committee of the House, and President White had a consultation in the room of the former Committee, at which it was agreed that the Committees of the two Houses shall meet in joint session and frame a bill embracing the best features of the Morrill and Hoar bills for the advancement of public education.

THE NAVY.

Yesterday the Senate Naval Committee reported without amendment the House bill to promote the securing of efficient seamen for the navy, by the enlistment of 300 "Union apprentices," and the establishment of the grade of "Union seamen." Accompanying the bill is a letter from Commodore William Reynolds, in reply to a request on the part of the Committee for his views on the subject. The Commodore says: "I have the honor to say that the necessity for procuring seamen for the navy from among *our own countrymen*, is one of the most urgent merits of the naval service at this day, and that it is absolutely requisite that some measures should be taken to obtain them, in order to have our ships of war efficiently manned. Other schemes of apprenticeship have been tried in former years without success. The present act proposes a different plan from any of the previous bills, and has the merit of

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, ... S. P. REED,
T. P. BOUSTON, ... D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED,
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum $10 00
Do. for 6 months 5 00
Do. for 3 months 2 50
Do. for 1 month 1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier 15
All remittances should be made by Postoffice or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers $1 50
Clubs of five 7 25
Clubs of ten 13 75
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.
Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873.

SENATORS-elect Bogy of Missouri and Dorsey of Arkansas are both said to be strong tariff advocates.

ONE hundred and forty thousand Germans came to this country in 1872. This State got a large share of them, but the majority went west.

GARVEY, the plasterer for the "Ring," swears that when "Boss" Tweed was assessed for election purposes he added the amount to the bill for plastering. He plastered a little too thick, however. The people grew tired of the thing.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has appointed Col. M. S. Quay, of Beaver county, Secretary of the Commonwealth; Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, of Wayne county, Attorney General, and Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, of this city, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TWEED has offered the plea that being a Senator, he could not legally hold any other office, and therefore cannot be tried for misdemeanor in an office which legally he never held. We rather guess Tweed can go up head; he is matchless for impudence and brazen-facedness.

NEW YORK has one more opportunity to prove her intentions of meting out even-handed justice to law-breakers, and we trust the verdict in the case of "Boss" Tweed will not disappoint the friends of law, order and reform. Give him a chance to serve the Commonwealth honestly at Sing Sing.

CAPTAIN JACK, and his band of a few hundred Modoc Indians, continue to defy the power of the Government and prove themselves more than a match for our military. A little common sense exercised by the proper authority might result in justice to this tribe and avert further useless shedding of blood.

THE action of the House at Washington, on the motion of Mr. Negley, on the report of the Committee of Commerce with reference to the improvement of western rivers, permits us to indulge the hope that the Ohio river will ere long receive attention, and possibly an appropriation for deepening its channel.

THE city of Boston is just now suffering from a fearful epidemic of small-pox, there being over 3,000 cases known to the authorities. The type is said to be fatally malignant, and the proportion of deaths is frightful. The doctors attribute the present scourge to the influx of Canadians, who are supposed to bring the dreaded infection with them. In the past few months there have been more deaths in Boston from small-pox than in the whole State of Massachusetts in the preceding six years.

S. W. DORSEY, the newly elected United States Senator from Arkansas, is a native of Vermont, and a graduate of Oberlin College in Ohio. He was a captain of artillery from the latter State in the late war, afterwards was engaged in the manufacture of iron at Sandusky, and subsequently settled in Helena, Arkansas. He is at present the efficient President of the Arkansas Central Railroad, and is represented to be a young man of good character and fair ability.

THE evidence of Messrs. Durant and Crane fixes the real value of a share in Credit Mobilier. One hundred shares, they state, costing $10,000, included, in addition, $5,000 of first mortgage bonds, and 200 shares of Union Pacific stock worth from $50 to $70 a share. So that when a Congressman purchased one hundred shares in Credit Mobilier at par he paid $10,000, and received therefor property with a market value of $25,000 to $29,000. That was a paying operation, and it must have required a strong and good conscience to let it slip from one's fingers. The public are gradually getting at the bottom of this thing.

THE youthful Napoleon, called by admiring worshippers, Napoleon IV.—replied recently to the cheer "Long live the Emperor," "The Emperor is dead. Long live *France*," indicating evidently, by this remark, that he disclaimed for the present, at least, the title of Emperor. He has evinced more good sense in this than he has usually got credit for, and it may be that the wisdom and discretion of his good mother are having such effect upon him as may be useful to him hereafter, in the event of his being called to the throne by the French people.

At the reception given at Chiselhurst by the Empress and her son, to those devoted friends of the late Emperor, who followed him to the grave, the expression was uniformly favorable for the restoration of the Empire. Of course, these friends were Imperialists from education, as well as from personal interest, and did not pretend to reflect any but their own sentiments.

WE print elsewhere in this day's issue the proposition offered in the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention by Hon. Samuel A. Purviance for the reconstruction or modification of our Judiciary system. The subject is one upon which Mr. Purviance has bestowed much thought, and his proposition will doubtless receive due consideration.

There are among the members of the Convention many and various opinions as to whether the Judges should be elective or appointed; whether they should be reeligible or not; whether there should be Circuit Courts intermediate between the Supreme and County Courts; or whether the present system should remain.

It is very obvious that the Circuit Court system would greatly increase the expense of litigation, as well as the labor of the practitioner. We incline to the opinion that the defect in our Judiciary is not so much in the construction as in the want of adequate judicial force, and we are not sure that the plan of Mr. Purviance does not embrace the proper remedy.

DR. LIVINGSTONE having received the supplies sent to him by Mr. Stanley, is again on his tour of discovery as to the source of the great river of Africa. We shall doubtless from time to time again be notified of his approach to the classic Ujiji, and of his wonderful exploits and discoveries. The Viceroy of Egypt, jealous of the power of England, and fearing that she will be laying claim to the country explored by her great traveler, has sent out two expeditions of five thousand men each, with canoes, sloops, portable boats, etc., the first one under the celebrated Sir Samuel Baker. The intention of the Viceroy is to annex all the interior lands of Africa found to be watered by the Nile to Egypt, and thus head England off in any similar attempt. The second expedition is to relieve the first, and keep up a line of communication with the coast in order to secure the safety of all. Among all these attempts Central Africa stands a good chance of hereafter being written down on the maps as something more than an unexplored region.

GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON, a famous commander in the Confederate army, has been elected by the Democracy of Georgia a United States Senator. Alexander H. Stephens, late Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, has been selected by the same party for promotion to a vacant seat in the lower House of Congress. It is not yet eight years since these men ceased to be open and determined enemies of the Federal Union, exerting every means within their power to disturb the peace and harmony of their native land, and cast to the four winds of Heaven the fair fabric of our venerated Republic. Now they are permitted by a long suffering, but forgiving people, to engage in making laws for the nation which they did their best to destroy. Can forgiveness further go? There is but one step more; send along Jeff Davis and Breckinridge.

THE terrible disaster on the emigrant ship Northfleet, which occurred on Wednesday night, in the British channel, by which over three hundred persons lost their lives, chills the very blood. An out-going steamer collided with the above vessel while she lay at anchor, cutting her down to the water's edge. A panic was caused among her passengers, and much of the loss of life is attributable to this. It is a mystery how such a thing could occur, if the signal regulations were properly obeyed. The steamer which caused this terrible calamity is not known as yet, as she is said to have passed out without stopping to ascertain the damage caused by the collision. We hope for humanity's sake it will turn out that her officers were unaware of the accident, or that they were unable to render assistance through the fog, or for some other equally good reason. The occurrence reminds one of the collision which occurred in the Japan seas a few years ago, by which one of our Government vessels—the name of which we have forgotten—was wrecked, and almost her entire crew lost. We hope the captain of this out-going steamer, when found, will be able to give a better account of himself than did the British officer in the case alluded to.

THE impression is gaining strength as developments are made from time to time that Bismarck's withdrawal from the Presidency of the State Ministry was not at all a voluntary one, but done at the request of the Emperor William. It is now expressly affirmed by correspondents that the cause of this change was the fears entertained by the Imperial family that the course adopted by Bismarck with reference to the Catholic Church, as well as in other reforms, would ultimately alienate from the royal household all the conservative elements of the realm, including the nobility, the gentry and the clergy. The Emperor was without doubt led by the representations and cogent arguments of the Premier a long ways beyond his better judgment with reference to many of the late innovations attempted, until at last the opposition became so marked among his immediate supporters that a halt was ordered with the above result, viz: the resignation of Bismarck of his position at the head of the ministry. Whether this change will bring about an opposite policy or a modification of the one adopted by the late Minister of State remains to be seen; but it is settled beyond a doubt that his resignation was tendered and accepted owing to the opposition of the Imperial Court to many of his measures of reform.

FROM Governor Osborn's message we learn that the vote of Kansas at the last election was 101,488, or "larger than the vote of either of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, West Virginia, California or Minnesota—larger than the vote of any New England State except Massachusetts, and larger than the combined vote of Nebraska, Delaware, Nevada, Rhode Island and Oregon." The State debt less the sinking fund is about $1,405,000, and the total valuation is $127,000,000. The total value of her school houses in 1862 was $10,432, and in 1872 at was $2,845,252. The population is about 600,000, an increase of over a half million in the last ten years. In 1862 not a mile of railroad was in operation, now they have over 2,000 miles completed and in running order. A State Capitol, State University, Agricultural College and Penitentiary have been erected in that time, and the school districts number 3,418 and the scholars 165,000. The message is exceedingly interesting, as showing the enormous strides the young State has made since she emerged from her bloody thralldom of pro-slavery, border ruffian rule. She has yet another good work to do, and that is to recall her disgraced Senator home. There is too much honesty and nobility about this last offspring of freedom, snatched from the ruthless hands of our lost barbarism, to permit of a representation that is not true and upright, fearless and honorable.

THE INAUGURATION.

Tuesday, at noon, with ceremonies as imposing as snow and temperature would permit, Gen. J. F. Hartranft was inducted into the Gubernatorial office. Circumstances growing out of the political canvass contributed to the interest in the occasion, and gave unusual *eclat* to the inauguration. It has passed into a truism, that he who has bitter foes, will likewise have ardent friends. The Democratic press, from the very hour of Governor Hartranft's nomination, pursued him with such reckless bitterness, that thousands, who might otherwise have felt only a passing interest in his welfare, became his ardent partisans. This feeling of personal interest, thus inspired, impelled many to attend the inauguration, and give influence and interest to the occasion. Had the weather been favorable, the display would have been particularly fine.

The new Governor enters upon his official career under the most favorable auspices. If his administration shall not prove to be the best we have had for very many years, it will not be from lack of sympathy or of surrounding advantages. His salary has been increased to a very respectable figure. The Constitutional Convention will probably remove the pardoning power to a Court of Pardons, thus saving the Governor the vexatious appeals, petitions, and at times almost compulsory political influences, which have been brought to bear on Governor Geary so freely of late. Special legislation will also be stopped, we judge, for which, if done, the Governor may be duly thankful. Few persons are aware of the terrible pressure often brought to bear on a Governor to sign obnoxious bills. The work of the lobby is not considered ended till the Governor's signature is secured. Members and Senators, and interested parties generally, crowd and press to the same end. Governor Geary is to be commended, generally, for his care and discrimination in this particular; but at best it is a great tax on the Governor's time and patience to read and familiarize himself with such a mass of special legislation as we have had of late years. From all this we are confident Governor Hartranft will, after the present winter, be happily relieved. So in several other particulars that do not require special mention.

He enters upon his term of office, also, at a time when the almost illimitable resources of the Commonwealth are in active process of development. There never was a time, it may be safely said, when so much energy, capital and skill were being employed, in opening up the vast mineral wealth of the State. The peculiar condition of Europe, as regards iron and coal supplies, the immense expansion of home trade, the wonderfully increased and constantly increasing demands for just such productions as the State is capable of furnishing, give promise of such prosperity in the near future, as this Commonwealth never before enjoyed. It will merely require ordinary prudence on the part of the Constitutional Convention and Legislature to bring Pennsylvania forward to be the very first in point of prosperity among the States. Here is Governor Hartranft's great opportunity. Relieved from the burden of the pardoning power, and from the flood of special legislation, he has only to study the problem so plainly presented, in order that he may guide the Legislature by his counsel, in so framing laws as that development and prosperity will be hastened, and not impeded, to make his administration one of the best we have ever had. Governor Geary, considering the impediments in his way, has done well. We are persuaded that Governor Hartranft, elected by such a handsome majority, and entering office amid so much acclaim, will also achieve for himself a reputation as brilliant in civil life, as he had before secured, by dash and skill, in his military career. Success to his administration.

ONE WAY OR ANOTHER.

The Samana purchase turns out to be of far more importance than at first reported. It seems the company have purchased the right from President Baez for one hundred years at $150,000 a year, to levy and collect custom duties, build railroads and telegraphs to any part of the island, obtaining therefor munificent grants of land from the public domain, and to do many things which can only be done by a sovereign nation. The very flag of the Republic has been purchased to be used as the company may see proper for their own interests, and in fact a warrantee deed has been secured for a century for about all the privileges and immunities held or enjoyed by the President. This is a new way of filibustering, and doubtless will prove highly remunerative and satisfactory in the end to both contracting parties. The Dominican Republic was about on its last legs; having given unmistakable evidence of its impossibility to longer maintain a solvent existence, and something had to be done to rescue this magnificent tropical garden from desertion and decay. What the Company intend to do cannot longer remain doubtful. An American colony will at once be planted on the island; harbors will be opened to the trade and commerce of the world; our own packet ships will be induced to make a landing on each trip; communication will thus be opened up; trade will be invited, and the beautiful island will doubtless be made to blossom and bloom and thrive as it has never done in this century before.

What will follow this is not much harder to guess; Congress will be asked for protection; already a proposition is said to have been made to permit the products of the *quasi* American colony to come through our ports free of duty, and ultimately this rich territory will be to all intents and purposes, if not in name, a part of the great farm of Uncle Samuel. Thus will the darling project of annexation be accomplished; the island will in the meantime have been divested of its aboriginal peculiarities of population and customs, and the progressive Yankee will faithfully exemplify the stern realities of a practical manifest destiny by holding full title and exercising complete sway over ancient Santo Domingo. Thus will this colony, like that of Texas, become a part and parcel of the great Republic, and Cuba will not long remain behind.

OUR INDUSTRIES.

Pennsylvania, in 1872, manufactured 1,023,272 tons of pig-iron, and mined 1,060,636 tons of ore; or more than one half of all the iron melted in the United States, and about one-third of all the ore mined. Michigan comes next in the production of ore, her share being 630,333 tons, and Ohio of iron, her product being 306,303 tons. Higher prices are looked for by all the authorities on the subject that we have examined. This will stimulate production and tend to check consumption, which in turn will bring prices back to a medium figure before the year is out. Through protection the manufacture of iron in the past six years has been diffused through many States which formerly did not melt a pound; and at the present time twenty-one States of the Union are largely engaged in its manufacture, and sixteen produce the raw ores in paying quantities. The business has grown to be a gigantic one, and needs the wisest counsels to properly guard its interests. The whole mercantile, agricultural and commercial interests of the country depend upon it in a large measure, and it should be fostered and protected from all extraneous and opposing influences. The more we increase our manufactures, the more shall we want commercial facilities, and the products of the farm, to supply the army of artisans and operators at home. It is a source of great pride and satisfaction to find the iron producing interests, which include all branches of manufactures, ramifying the entire continent, and drawing all industries toward them, demanding from these a large portion of their products. All business prospers when manufactures prosper; and the mercantile and agricultural communities, situated in the neighborhood of the mines and factories, the mills and the great work-shops of the land reap their most abundant harvest of financial prosperity when the fires burn brightest and longest. Pennsylvania occupies a proud pre-eminence as a manufacturing leader, her product of iron equaling that of all the other States combined, and, we are glad to say, her industries are prospering in common with those of the entire country.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT BY THE PEOPLE.

There are many persons who favor an amendment permitting a direct vote by the people at the Presidential elections, but would confine the expression within State lines, in order that "State rights might be preserved intact." We would ask in such a case, what would be gained by the change? Merely the doing away with the unnecessary and to many incomprehensible Electoral College, while a good thing in itself, would not touch the real difficulty of the present system. They are opposed to a general vote of all the States, without regard to State lines, giving the office to the man who receives a majority of all the votes cast. They argue that such a law would add to the temptation to cast fraudulent votes, and greatly tend in the larger States to control the rest by their better facilities to cast any required quantity of ballots. We cannot see the force of the objection, nor perceive what greater inducements will be afforded by the new system for casting illegal votes over those of the present unfair and cumbersome plan.

If we comprehend the object to be gained by adopting the plan of counting the whole vote of all the States, it is in order to give to the larger States their proper and just power in deciding who shall be President of the whole country. For example, Pennsylvania might give to a candidate 137,000 majority, whilst New York might give to his opponent barely 137 majority, and yet on the plan of our neighbor, as under the present one, the former State could give to its candidate but 29 votes, whilst the latter could give to its favorite 33 votes. Under the proposed plan of counting all the votes, regardless of State lines, Pennsylvania's candidate, as above, would have received the vote of both States, by virtue of his receiving the larger vote of both people. We have been under the impression all along that the main idea in asking a change from the present system was the manifestly just one of giving to a candidate the full benefit of the votes of all his friends cast in all the States, and in this way, any unfairness and fraud that might occur in one State would be overcome by the entire verdict of the people. It is, in a word, to give to the larger States the preponderating power that properly belongs to them, under our republican system of government, by virtue of their greater population, wealth and interest. As it is now, Delaware casts as many Senatorial representative votes in her electoral college as does this State or New York, and we would ask wherein lies the justice of it? It might be replied that Delaware is equally powerful in the Senate with Pennsylvania, and the same principle that gives her that force, viz., her sovereign capacity as a Commonwealth, also applies or should apply to the selection of a Chief Executive. But we deny this, and hold that the case is different. In the one case Delaware is entitled as a sovereign State to equal representation in that branch of the government which represents distinctively the State Governments, whilst her power is limited in the popular branch to her population. But in the selection of a President for all the people, State lines practically ought to have nothing to do with it, and the people, not the States, be left to decide the matter. This is our view of the question, and the sooner it shall be determined to allow the people to vote directly for the Presidential candidates, the majority of all the people of all the States deciding who shall hold that responsible and honorable position, the better it will be for the whole country, and the less opportunity will be given for a manipulation within State lines, such as we have too often seen. The mixing up of the Presidential question with State affairs, and the cry that it will be necessary to vote for a certain State ticket in order to carry the National candidates will be wholly done away with. All necessary laws to prevent fraud and illegal voting can be easily adopted and enforced, so that the full and fair expression of all the people can be obtained, and the trickery and dishonesty possible under the present system will be wholly avoided.

THE COTTON TAX.

The total amount of cotton taxes levied and collected by the Government from the year 1863 to 1868, inclusive, is $68,072,588.99. The Southern States are now engaged in an attempt to induce Congress to refund this tax to the cotton growers, on the ground of its unconstitutionality, also on the plea that it was collected from the South at a time when her industries were paralyzed, and that the amount is now needed to rehabilitate the prostrate energies of the Southern people. Moonshine! Should Congress give way to the lobby in this case, in all probability not one cent of the amount would ever be paid to the legitimate producers and actual tax-payers, and a door would be opened for the annulment of every "war measure" adopted to rescue the country from the hands of its enemies. The effort is a huge job, doubtless, and ought to be unceremoniously kicked out of Congress. But the oddest part of the thing is the rumor that there is a strong probability of the measure becoming a law. If it does, we shall be strongly tempted to think that every Congressman who votes for it, "has a slice of the bacon." We cannot see a single reason for refunding this tax that does not apply to the tax on tobacco, petroleum, incomes and other equally obnoxious levies. It was a "war measure," adopted at a time when the nation needed money badly, and the fact that it was paid, is sufficient evidence that the business at the time was able to stand the tax. If it is refunded now, why not refund other similar taxes levied on the industries of special localities?

The *World*, in discussing this subject, uses the following pertinent language, which appears to us is perfectly unanswerable, and ought to settle the matter in the minds of all honest men. After looking through the rights and expediency of "war measures," it says: "We, in the second place, are willing to concede at once, if it can be shown satisfactorily that there is $68,000,000 worth of humanity to the suffering South in the act of refunding the cotton tax, it ought immediately to be refunded. If there be $68,000,000 worth of expediency to the country at large in refunding this money, let it be paid at once. If it can be shown that this $68,000,000 proposed to be refunded, or one-half of it, or one-tenth of it, will go back to the suffering South, or employed, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of the suffering South, we will still say let it be paid at once. But how stands the matter actually? This tax in all its various shapes was paid by the producer. This $68,000,000 was collected, by methods more or less direct, from every man, woman and child, white or black, who grew a bale of cotton between the years 1863 and 1868. The producer paid the tax because it was deducted from the market price of his cotton. If in 1865 he got 50 cents a pound for his cotton in New York, he ought to have received 55 cents to make him even with the tax. He paid it, but he will never get it back, for it will not be refunded to him, but to those who stood between him and the Government assessor and collector, and handed over and took receipts for the tax which they had previously extracted from the producer, without giving him any voucher whatsoever. The tax was laid and the regulations were framed in the interest of the cotton manufacturer exclusively, and it was intended at once that the manufacturer should receive no present harm from the tax, and should reap all the profits from its possible restitution in the future. With this end in view, therefore, the arrangement was made to give the manufacturer an equivalent drawback per pound on all cotton goods exported by him, and to require the tax to be paid at the place of exportation or the place of manufacture. Thus the planter who produced the cotton must be dismissed from all our charitable plans, since we cannot reach him. The cotton tax, if it be refunded, must be refunded either to the factor, who has already reimbursed himself in settling with the planter, or to the manufacturer, who has not only already been paid his outlay from the planter's pocket, but has been paid over again by the drawbacks allowed him by Government."

It is further boldly stated that the claims for this refunded tax are now almost wholly in the hands of the lobby, who will reap the entire benefit should the bill pass. We are glad to find the *World* holding up the hands of Congress and wielding fierce blows at the lobby in this royal fashion: "If Congress wishes to recede from its own previous rules of action, if it is necessary just now to set up a new precedent for our protection in the future—then let Congress promptly refund the cotton tax to the ring of shrewd lobbyists and plethoric manufacturers who are interested in the matter. But if Congress simply feels that expediency and humanity demand that some sort of relief should be extended to the suffering South, let it provide say $5,000,000, to be equitably disbursed through that section, and we will guarantee that the South will get more money in that way than it ever will from all the $68,000,000 proposed to be vicariously refunded.

"The fact that this scheme for refunding, which has been so long loitering beyond the horizon, has now come forward in such imposing array and with such simultaneousness along the line, teaches us that there is danger in it. This danger is not lessened by the further fact that the instigators of the movement, in order to preserve the appearance of a widowed and impoverished South suing at the doors of Congress *in forma pauperis*, have retained several eminent Southern lawyers to represent their claims and plead for their interests."

We hope soon to record that this mammoth "grab" has been sent with a stinging blow back to the hands of the voracious lobby whence it came.

A MYSTERY.

A murder has been recently committed in London which resembles in many ways the assassination of old Benjamin Nathan, the millionaire, in New York, a year or so ago. The mystery of the latter, so far baffling all the arts of the shrewdest detectives, and covering the murderer from public view, is fully as deep, dark and unfathomable in the case referred to. A woman of questionable character, living in a respectable neighborhood, retired to rest at the usual hour, after first conversing with her landlady and paying the rent of her lodgings then due. In the early dawn a man was seen to emerge from the house and enter a milk shop on the opposite side of the street, when, as if deaf and dumb, he wrote on a piece of paper, "a glass of milk, if you please," and after drinking it disappeared. The landlady, toward noon, went to the bed chamber of her boarder, and after gaining admission by force, there found the unfortunate woman quite dead and cold, with her throat cut from ear to ear. Not a particle of blood, nor any traces of an angry scuffle, could be found about the room, and the body lay as placid and undisturbed on the bed as if the woman were asleep. On the previous night, before retiring, the deceased appeared to be in fine spirits, and made no sign to indicate that trouble of any kind was expected. She is represented to have been a person of great beauty and attractiveness, who was, so far as known, without an enemy in the world. Her purse, with the change given her the night before by the landlady, was missing when the murder was discovered. It is surmised that the man who bought the glass of milk is the guilty and cowardly assassin, but the absence of all motive and kind, loving disposition of the murdered woman, make the affair wholly inexplicable. That she could have taken her own life is not possible, as no traces of a knife or other instrument could be found in the room. Her door being locked from the inside, tends to disturb all theory that any one could have committed the murder and afterwards made his escape, except out of the third story windows. A dark mystery surrounds the case, which will probably never be unravelled, unless an accusing conscience shall one day force a confession of as foul and inhuman a murder as was ever committed.

THE JUDICIARY.

Proposed Amendment Offered by Hon. Samuel A. Purviance.

The Judicial power of the Common wealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, County Courts, in Justics of the Peace, and such other Courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish.

The Supreme Court shall consist of nine members, the additional four to be elected by restricted suffrage at the next general election after the adoption of the Constitution.

The State shall be divided by the Legislature into three districts as nearly equal in population as may be practical. Each of said districts shall elect three of said Judges. The Judges so elected shall reside within the district for which they are elected for and during their term of office.

They shall sit in Banc and the concurrence of five shall be required to make a decision.

The term shall be twenty years with ineligibility to re-election.

The Judges of the Supreme Court now in office, shall hold and exercise the duties thereof until the expiration of their present commissions.

There shall be elected in every county of the Commonwealth having a population of twenty-five thousand inhabitants, a County Judge learned in the law, and an additional Law Judge for every additional forty thousand inhabitants, whose term of office shall be ten years. The Judges now in commission to continue in office for the counties in which they reside, and until the expiration of the term for which they were elected.

Judges who have arrived at the age of sixty five and who have been upon the bench for twenty consecutive years, may retire on half pay for life upon filing with the Prothonotary of the Court over which they preside, an affidavit of age and service, a copy of which shall be certified to and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Counties having less than the required population for a County Judge to be connected in such way as may be directed by law, provided they shall contain the required population to constitute a district.

The compensation of the Judges of the several Courts, shall be fixed by law and shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office.

In case of vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, until a successor be elected and qualified, and such successor shall be elected for a full term.

The Judges of the several Courts of the Commonwealth shall have and exercise the power and jurisdiction which now exists, and such additional jurisdiction as may be directed by law. The Judges of the first named Court may establish their own clerks, but Prothonatories and Clerks for the other Courts shall be elected by the people.

Judges may be removed from office by concurrent resolution of both Houses of the General Assembly, if two-thirds of the members of each House concur.

Associate Judges, not learned in the law, and Registers of Wills now in commission, shall be hereby abolished. The said Judges to remain in office for and during the term for which they were elected.

The State census preceding the election of a Judge shall govern in fixing the population required.

STATE ITEMS.

CAMBRIA county, Pa., contains 28 steam saw mills.

THE name of Bloody Run, Pa., has been changed to Everett City.

A SPECIAL election will be held in Greene county on Tuesday, 28th instant, to choose a successor in the Legislature to the late Capt. John Hagan.

GEO. AYERS, a citizen of Latrobe, was killed by an engine on the railroad, on last Thursday. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his untimely fate.

THERE will be a Joint Institute of the teachers of Bell, Franklin, Loyalhanna, and Salem townships, held in Salembore, Westmoreland county, commencing on Friday, February 28th.

A SON of Mr. David Whitla, of New Brighton, was severely injured on one of the railroads near Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday of last week. The young man was employed as an engineer at the time of the casualty. His father, brother and sister have gone to Columbus to take care of him.

HENRY SHIBNER, of Chippewa township, Beaver county, came to his death very suddenly on Tuesday of last week. He was hauling coal, and the wagon in which he was riding upset, and threw him to the ground with such force as to cause his death soon afterwards. Mr. Shibner was about 60 years of age.

WM. GRAHAM, of Homewood, Beaver county, is probably the oldest person in the county. He was ninety-seven years old last August. He was born in Eastern Pennsylvania. At an early day he removed to Washington county, and thence to Beaver county. His father was Irish and his mother German. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and receives a pension from the government.

AT THE recent session of the Beaver County Temperance Union a speaker stated that a minister of the gospel, at Beaver Falls, went into his Sabbath School in a state of intoxication and dismissed the school. The Beaver *Argus*, who knows whereof he speaks, says he is certain the statement applies to none of the resident ministers at Beaver Falls, and calls on the aforesaid temperance speaker to make good his charge or forever be branded as a liar.

Terrible Marine Disaster.

Nearly Four Hundred Persons Drowned.

LONDON, January 23.—The report of a terrible marine disaster last night in the English channel has just been received. The Northfleet, which sailed from here several days ago for Australia with four hundred and twelve passengers, exclusive of her crew, was in collision at midnight, two miles off Dunginess, with an unknown foreign steamship, and was cut to the water's edge. Only eighty-five persons are known to have been saved. It is believed that every other person who was on board has found a watery grave. No attempt was paid by the steamship to the outgoing vessel after the collision, and she proceeded on her course, leaving the sufferers to their fate. When the collision happened a panic occurred on the former vessel. The passengers who were asleep rushed from their berths to every portion of the ship where they thought they might to safe, and utterly refused to obey the orders of the Captain. That officer, as a last resort to enforce obedience to his commands, was compelled to fire upon the terror-stricken people. One of them was wounded. It is believed that if the passengers had obeyed the orders of the Captain more of them would have been saved.

Later.—Additional particulars of the terrible marine disaster off Dunginess lighthouse last night have been received. The Northfleet was lying at anchor at the time the collision occurred. Her cargo consisted of railway iron. Three hundred and twenty-one persons were drowned, including the captain of the ill-fated vessel. The name of the steamer which ran into the ship has not yet been ascertained, but she is believed to have been a Spanish vessel, bound from Antwerp. The Board of Trade of this city has offered a reward of one hundred pounds for her discovery.

HARRISBURG.

The Inauguration of John F. Hartranft as Governor of Pennsylvania.

FEATURES OF THE PROCESSION AND THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

Gov. Hartranft's Inaugural Address.

Formal Notification of Senator Cameron of his Election.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1873.

INAUGURATION WEATHER.

"Old Probabilities" fell far short of doing justice to the weather of inauguration day, in his predictions of Monday night. On Monday there was a light fall of snow, in the evening it changed to clear, cold weather that gave promise of a bright day, but early this morning sleet, snow and rain commenced to come down in the most impartial manner, and has continued steadily all morning. Under foot and overhead the weather is simply detestable, sloppy and slushy on the ground, with falling snow, rain and sleet thrown in.

THE CROWD LAST NIGHT.

The number of visitors here is said to be largely in excess of any former inauguration, and although every effort was made to accommodate them, yet there were large crowds who could not find lodgings last night in hotels, boarding or private houses. Some of the military and fire companies quartered themselves in the Capitol, and held high carnival in the halls of the two houses. Rousing fires were kept going all night, and the visitors were made or made themselves tolerably comfortable. When other means of enjoyment failed, an improvised Legislature was put in operation, and we had many witty take-offs in modern legislation, bristling with sharp points. The streets were alive with good-humored but noisy groups until far towards morning. Of course there was some drunkenness and disorder, but a surprisingly small amount considering the inviting inclemency of the weather, the facilities, and the large numbers who had rooms on the streets.

THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION.

All morning the principal streets were filled with crowds of spectators, and occupied by the marching and counter-marching of civil and military organizations. The sleet came down in a steady, but not very strong current, and the streets were slushy. The Governor elect, Governor Geary, heads of departments and invited guests, met at the Locust at ten o'clock. Shortly before eleven the procession formed, and commenced to move over the route designated. First came the military, of which there were probably fifteen or twenty organizations represented, comprising about eight thousand or a thousand handsomely uniformed and well trained soldiers, preceded by a detachment of the Philadelphia City Cavalry. This part of the display was very fine, and was rendered more attractive by the numerous splendid bands of music in line. In fact, good music and plenty of it, by noted bands from abroad as well as others nearer Harrisburg, was one of the features of the procession. There was a very fine turn-out of colored soldiers in those gaudy uniforms to which the African mind invariably turns.

After the military, as a special escort to General Hartranft, came the Montgomery Grays, company of Norristown. Next, in an open carriage, drawn by four horses, were General Hartranft, Governor Geary, Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and Rev. Charles M. Holmes, D. D., of the North avenue M. E. Church, of Allegheny City, Chaplain for the occasion. The Norris City Rifles, of Norristown, surrounded the carriage as a guard of honor. The incoming and retiring Governor occupied the same seat, the former pleasantly saluting his friends at the windows and side-walks, and the latter mechanically and absently tiffing with a magnificent bouquet.

A long train of carriages containing officials and prominent citizens followed the rising and setting suns.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Next came the most gratifying feature of the procession to every Pennsylvanian, and one that made the heart beat quicker and the pulse throb at a livelier rate. This was the soldiers' orphan wards of the State, from the various orphan schools of the eastern counties. The little fellows, numbering, in all, over eight hundred, were dressed in blue uniforms, carried miniature muskets, were headed by a band from the Chester Springs Soldiers' Orphan School, and showed admirable training in their marching and general carriage. They faced the inclement weather most manfully, and their boyish enthusiasm seemed to carry them through the duties of the day without apparent fatigue. Their schools were represented.

The Pennsylvania Railroad carried a credit for the free transportation of the soldiers' orphans to and from the State Capitol. After the inaugural procession the orphans were entertained at dinner in the Pennsylvania House. The dinner was served by young girls from one of the orphans' schools; another pleasant incident. Brief speeches were made by Governor Hartranft and ex-Governor Geary.

AT THE WEST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL.

A stand had been erected from the west porch of the capitol building, large enough to accommodate the Senate and House, and others taking an official part in the inauguration ceremonies. It was simply decorated with tri-colored bunting and State and national flags. In part of this rostrum, when the head of the procession reached the capitol grounds, there was assembled a closely packed crowd of ten or twelve thousand people, all patiently waiting, under the penetrating sleet, to witness the ceremonies. The scene on the capitol grounds, despite the weather, when General Hartranft appeared on the balcony, accompanied by Governor Geary and the Legislature, and State and military officers, was very enlivening. Scattered over the grounds were hurrying groups of people, a half dozen military bands were engaged in a lively contest for supremacy, while the thunders of artillery woke the echoes from the surrounding hills. Still the sleet came down pitilessly, flattening out the gay plumage of the soldiers and the ladies, until they all looked as if they were fresh from hard service.

It was one o'clock when the ceremonies commenced, by Senator Davis calling the assemblage to order, and introducing

REV. CHARLES A. HOLMES,

of the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, of Allegheny, who offered the following prayer:

Thou, O Lord, only art wise, and great and good; Thou art King of all kings, Lord of lords, God over all, blessed for evermore. In Thee inhere all excellence and sufficiency. In Thy hand are all the destinies of all individuals and all communities. When there is prosperity, it is of Thy ordination; and when there is adversity it is with Thy permission. They are unwise who ignore Thee in any of the relations and concerns of life; and they pre-eminently who walk in disobedience to Thy statutes, and with reference to Thy favor. Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.

Be pleased, then, to allow us on this occasion to approach Thy footstool and invoke Thy presence and sanction. The administration of a great and venerated Commonwealth is to-day passing from the hands which have held it for the past few years into other hands. May he who retires carry with him Thy favor, and ever realize Thou art with him and his for good. May he who succeeds him come into his office with Thee upon his right hand; set up his banners in Thy name; ever recognize Thy supremacy, as an individual walk in the light of Thy countenance; as the head of a family find Thy goodness always about his home, and as our officer be constantly so inspired and assisted by Thee that during his management our honored State may reach an unsurpassed summit of prosperity, power and praise—all her interests, material, civil, mental, moral and religious being mightily advanced—all forms of vice being under ban; all forms of virtue being in the ascendant. And let only upon the Governor, but upon all in office throughout the State, let Thy hand be for good—making them men of clean hands and pure hearts—making them a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well.

Let Thy face shine upon the whole country; upon the President; upon all in authority; upon all citizens; upon all soldiers and sailors; upon the press; upon all parties; upon all worshipping in all churches; upon all schools. God of our fathers, be the God of their succeeding race.

Bless all nations. Reign over all lands. Govern all governors. Shape all policies. Inspire all hearts till

"All men's good is each man's rule"—

till all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God—till all hands shall join to place the crown of universal empire upon the brow of Thy beloved Son, and all voices shall unite to sing

"Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown Him Lord of all."

Our Father which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as it is Heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION.

Next followed the reading of the certificate of election of John F. Hartranft, as Governor of Pennsylvania, signed by the Speakers of the House and Senate, and the tellers of the two bodies.

OATH OF OFFICE.

Speaker Anderson then came to the front with a small Bible, and placed the same in the hands of the Governor elect, and recited the official oath. This being over, Governor Hartranft commenced his inaugural as follows:

THE GOVERNOR'S ADD

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, ... S. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON, ... D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do. for 6 months	5 00
Do. for 3 months	2 50
Do. for 1 month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114@114¼.

BONDS at Frankfort 96⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 41½f.

COLORADO will have to wait. She has no chance of admission at this session of Congress. Another year of territorial blessedness is vouchsafed to her people. The country will not suffer.

UNLESS all signs fail, Tweed will serve the State at Sing Sing during the next ten or twelve years. If he turns out a good shoemaker or weaver he ought to be permitted to serve the rest of his days.

THE important information is sent over the cables from Europe that the Imperial Prince will not be called Napoleon IV., and that he has adopted as his motto "Strength, but not impatience." We suppose the world will breath easier after this valuable piece of news.

THE bill for refunding the cotton tax has been defeated in the House Committee of Ways and Means, which finishes it so far as this Congress is concerned. It will appear again, doubtless, at the next session, and like the Irishman's cat, will have to be killed over again.

WHEN Governor Geary informed the people of Pennsylvania that seventy-five thousand children who could neither read nor write dwelt within our borders, he touched a cord in the popular heart which will yet assert itself, and prove too strong for the opponents of compulsory education. The people *must be* educated, if our institutions are to be perpetuated, and our liberties preserved.

THE Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, the newly appointed Attorney General, is a native of New York, but for many years has been a resident of this State. He is a thorough scholar, a sound lawyer and a gentleman of most unexceptionable private character. Governor Hartranft could not have made a better selection had he hunted the State over. Unless we much mistake the man, he will prove of vastly different material from any of our more recent Attorneys, and will not be used as a supple tool by any one. He is strong in his Republicanism, yet is not enough of a partisan to permit politics to blind his eyes and lead him astray on any subject. He is a member of the Constitutional Convention, is in the prime of life, and resides at Honesdale, Wayne county.

DURING the past week the following Senators have been elected: Howe of Wisconsin, Cameron of this State, Conkling of New York, all re-elected; Oglesby in Illinois succeeds Lyman Trumbull, a Liberal; John P. Jones succeeds Nye of Nevada; W. B. Machen fills the unexpired term of old Garrett Davis of Kentucky; and rebel John B. Gorden takes the place of Hill of Georgia, defeating A. H. Stephens, a much more able and influential man. The next Senate will be the equal of the present one in intellectual ability, although many strong men take perhaps final leave. Colfax will be replaced by Wilson, who in turn will be succeeded by Boutwell in all probability. Oglesby will fitly fill Trumbull's place, while Bogy will prove as attentive at least as Frank Blair.

CHANGE IN ELECTION DAY.

AFTER a fierce contest, the Constitutional Convention has decided that hereafter the State Elections shall be held on the same day with the Congressional and Presidential Elections, viz: the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, and that all City and Township Elections shall be held on the third Tuesday of February. The effect of this decision must be good in every way that one can think of. The evils which have grown out of the present system are apparent and real. The cry has always been heralded that the October Election must be carried, in order to secure success for the same party in the November contest. Now one can vote as he prefers for State officers without fear of endangering the success of the Presidential ticket. Since Congress decided that elections for Congressmen should be held in all the States on the same day in November of each alternate year, the October Election in this State was rendered unnecessary and a useless expense. The propriety of holding City Elections on a different day and at a different time of the year from the State and National contests will occur to all. It removes the municipal questions away from the national issues, and permits a fair expression on the one without interfering with the other. It will also break up the danger of slipping improper persons into office through the excitements caused by the contest over the more important offices, and draw forth a better expression of the people as to the fitness of candidates for municipal places. Philadelphia, of course, opposed the measure, and for the very reason that we have commended it for. There was one objection urged against the latter change that appeared to have some little force, and that was, that the absence of the usual excitements would tend to decrease the vote cast; but enough interest is taken generally in municipal and township affairs to draw out a fair expression of the people, and no fears need be entertained.

THE GRADE OF THE SCHOOLS.

Our correspondent, "Central Board," admits our charge that the proposed action of throwing out a portion of the mathematical studies from the ward schools is a "half step backward." He also says "it is believed by many that the algebraic lessons (learned in the ward schools) will be of little or no value unless continued, and for that reason will be so much lost time." That is not speaking very flatteringly of either principals or pupils, and yet he objects to what he calls *our* "insinuations" against *the abilities* of the former to teach comprehensively some of the higher branches of study. This is the pith of "Central Board's" communication. He bases his objection to retaining algebra in the ward schools on the plea that what the pupil learns in the ward school "will be of little or no value." That is all that we feared; but if the scholars are properly taught in the ward schools, this will not be the case, as they will comprehend all that they learn there quite as much as they will by further study.

"Central Board" says you cannot turn the ward schools into high schools without an increase of taxation. We admit that, but in reply state that no one that we know of proposed such an absurd thing. All we asked was for information why the ward schools should be degraded from their present high character, and in this we think we showed quite as much appreciation of their value and usefulness to the great mass of scholars, who never will be admitted into the High School, as our correspondent does. It was in the hope of benefiting the ward school system that we wrote our article on this subject, and shall go quite as far as "Central Board" in its behalf. It is in this interest that we opposed the degradation of the present curriculum, and proposed the logical query, whether the change was demanded by a low standard of professional acquirements on the part of Principals, or to meet the hobby of some wiseacre on the Central Board. Whether our correspondent has replied to our article opposing the degradation of the ward schools, and given a sufficient reason therefor, our readers must judge for themselves. We protest against his attempt to misrepresent us as casting slurs on the respectability and worthiness of the corps of teachers. Far from it, yet we know some of them who cannot teach algebra, geometry, etc., and we find also that "Central Board" quite agrees with us that they cannot, else why are their "lessons of little or no value?"

PROGRESS IN SPAIN.

Of all the nations, Spain is about the last the present generation would have looked to for evidences of a liberal and cultivated progressive spirit. Bound down for ages hand and foot, not only, but body and soul almost by a dungeon-like intolerant and bigoted social and religious prejudice, her people, and particularly her leaders, are among the last from whom enlightened philanthropy and broad open statesman-like views and policies would have been expected. But since the dethronement of the profligate Queen Isabella, and her flight from her debased circle of corrupt followers, and notably since the coronation of the present wise, moderate and somewhat radical King Amadeus, the evidences have been increasing with each year that a better and purer future awaits the Spanish people. Nor is the progress toward a higher civilization and a more practical Government confined alone to the Crown and immediate subjects of the King in Spain. The action of the Cortes in some of its proposed reforms has extended to the islands of Porto Rico and Cuba, where in the former, it has been decreed that slavery shall cease, and indirect promise has been made that the same result shall occur in Cuba, when the last insurgent force shall have been defeated and disbanded. Nor is this all; religious toleration has been adopted, and ere long full liberty will be accorded by crown and people to worship God according to one's religious convictions, without fear of molestation. The right of the ballot has been further extended, and a genuine, fearless, outspoken, active, yet discreet Republican party of progress, under the lead of the gallant and eloquent Castellar, has been formed which more than once has made its power felt, and given evidence of a growth and strength which is at once a surprise and a cause of fear to the Conservatives.

But the grandest proof of the great awakening that has taken place in old feudal Spain, threatening to overturn the systems and inaugurate a social and moral revolution, is the demonstration of the people in mass meetings, recently held to express their appreciation of the late measures of the Cortes in the interest of human liberty. The Royal Theatre, we are told, was crowded from floor to dome by the enthusiastic populace of Madrid, and the Republican leaders and members of the "Abolition Society" made the house ring with eloquent outbursts of approbation of the recent events. An anti-slavery meeting in Madrid, held under the auspices of the "Abolition Society!" What a miracle almost! A few short years ago, in free America, such an event was the occasion of much wonder, if not the scene of riot and bloodshed. In some portions of the United States it was unsafe to express sentiments opposed to slavery, or even to read or be seen in possession of "incendiary documents," such as newspapers or tracts which were known to be anti-slavery in sentiment. This in America; but the world moves. Such things can now occur in bigoted Spain. The extent of this progress can scarcely be measured; the mind is unable to comprehend or conceive of its moral grandeur. The stone which, a few years ago, was rejected by the builders, has become the chief corner-stone of the kingdoms and monarchies as well as of the republics. Freedom of thought, of mind; freedom to work and to worship; to write and to read; to go where one will; to be educated; to build or to tear down one's own, so that no detriment shall come to another, is at last fully recognized by the most kingly of kings, the worst of European despotisms, feudal, aristocratic, autocratic Spain. At last the mightiness of truth has prevailed; the blessings of liberty have been guaranteed, the true nobility of honest manhood for its own sake has been established and recognized by the last great power to disown it. America—the youngest nation—has proved the leader in the great highway of universal progress toward a nobler, a more truly God-like civilization. Let the people rejoice, as tyranny and oppression and bigotry continue to disappear from the earth.

OBITUARY.

MRS. WILBER F. STORY, wife of the editor and proprietor of the Chicago *Times*, died on Tuesday, aged thirty-three years.

MR. ERASTUS PARTRIDGE, President of the First National Bank of Seneca Falls, N. Y., and well known in financial and commercial circles throughout the United States, died at his residence, Seneca Falls, about the hour of midnight, on Monday, the 20th instant.

PHILLIP HILL, colored, died near Pittsboro, N. C., on the 11th inst., aged 108 years. He was formerly the slave of Dr. Strong, of Sampson county, father of George V. Strong, Esq., and afterward the slave of the late Dr. F. J. Hill. He walked to Pittsboro on every election day.

MRS. HARRISON GRAY OTIS, who died in Boston on Tuesday, was for many years one of the most prominent women of this country. Her husband belonged to one of the most distinguished families of Massachusetts. His grand uncle, James Otis, was a man of wonderful eloquence and a prime mover of the Revolution. The lady just deceased was of a cultivated family, and was a writer of note in her younger days. Her name was at the head of all the lists of patrons of benevolent enterprises.

A CABLE dispatch gives the intelligence of the death, in his ninety-first year, of the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, the eminent English lawyer. To American readers perhaps the most interesting event in the career of this celebrated jurist is his connection as former counsel of Lady Byron in her matrimonial difficulties with Lord Byron, with the "Byron scandal." It has been said that Mr. Lushington, who was the legal adviser of the Byron family, alone knew the true cause of the separation of the ill-mated pair, and that after his death certain papers which he kept carefully preserved in a box would reveal the whole painful mystery. When Mrs. Stowe published her story of Byron and his sister, Mr. Lushington wrote a letter which, although not confirming all the declarations contained in Mrs. Stowe's narrative, added that within his own knowledge Lady Byron was fully justified in the step that led the poet of separating from Lord Byron.

Shade for Glass Houses.

The best permanent shade for plant houses is linseed oil and sugar of lead, in the proportion of about a teaspoonful of lead to a quart of oil; but the exact trial must be governed by the amount of shade required, which can easily be proved by trying it upon pieces of waste glass. First, wash the glass thoroughly clean, and then, on a dry clear morning, take the oil mixture, and paint as thinly as possible over the glass with an ordinary paint brush. By dabbing it gently with a dry brush, it will impart to it the appearance of ground glass. The shading will stand for a season, and be removed by washing it with a strong pearl ash water.

Dog vs. Sheep.

Official reports show in Ohio an annual loss of sheep of $1,000,000 in injuries—a loss equivalent to 6,000,000 pounds of wool, or a tax of two per cent. upon the total sum invested in sheep in that State. It is said that in two years, from 1868 to 1870, Illinois sank from the sixth to the ninth rank among the States in the number and value of its sheep, and this great falling off is attributed to the proportionate increase in the number of dogs, and the lack of proper legislation to prevent their ravages among the sheep. In Maryland, the returns from five counties report over 1,100 sheep killed in one year by dogs.

THE English license law was made more stringent last year. The quantity of domestic spirits entered for drink in England, in the first three quarters of 1872, was 1,163,449 gallons more than in the same time in the year preceding; in Scotland 578,741; and in Ireland 331,106 gallons.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE public charities of London amount to $35,000,000 a year.

OHIO'S six hundred insane require eighty persons with well-regulated brains to take care of them.

THERE were over 14,000 persons sentenced to imprisonment for drunkenness in England and Wales last year.

AN old lady, hearing somebody say that the mails were very irregular, said: "It was just so in my young days—no trusting on 'em."

A LAWYER of repute, named Godfrey, of Great Bend, Kansas, has lost both feet, his right arm, and part of his left hand, from frost-bite during the recent intense cold.

THERE is a scheme on foot in Congress, though it has not taken definite shape yet, to raise the salaries of members to $8,000 year. Their present compensation is $5,000 a year.

SINCE the year 1865 Messrs. Laird & Co., ship-builders, Greenock, Scotland, have completed forty-nine steamers, of the aggregate tonnage of 120,000 tons, and costing upward of $15,000,000.

DEALINGS in American securities in the London stock market, last year, amounted to $110,000,000. Its total business was $660,000,000, of which only $150,000,000 were in English enterprises.

THE Island of Lacroma, in Dalmatia, well known as a favorite resort of the late Emperor Maximilian, is about to be sold for an enormous sum by its present possessor to a banker of St. Petersburg.

A NEW dish is grape leaves fried in egg batter; it is called a French dish. A contemporary remarks, "We can't think of anything that would be more delicious than fried grape leaves, unless it is a theatrical poster on toast."

WE hear of a consultation of eminent physicians having been called, to decide what is best to be done for a young lady, fashionable, of course, who has rendered her complexion almost black by the use of poisonous cosmetics.

"How far is it to Cub Creek?" asked a traveler of a Dutch woman. "Only shoost a little vays." "Two, four, six, eight or ten miles?" impatiently asked the stranger. "Vas, I dinks it is," serenely replied the unmoved gatekeeper.

AN oyster-opener, who writes sonnets on the half-shell, compares the teeth of his loved and lovely one to the inner side of the oyster-shell—a comparison that does not seem to have struck any of the poets who were so busy looking for pearls there.

GOV. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, has paid nearly $350,000 of the $375,000 distributed to ticket-holders at the lottery drawing on the 7th of December. The prizes uncalled for belong to parties in distant localities or in foreign countries, as many tickets were sold abroad.

THE mass meeting called at Dover, Del., for the purpose of organizing a "white man's party," resulted last week in the harmonious assemblage of one individual, who, after unanimously passing several resolutions, adjourned himself *sine die.*—*N. Y. World.*

SAM SHARP, of Sharp county, Ark., described as "a noted militia captain," went to a neighbor's yard and shot some of his dogs, and when the owner expostulated began shooting at him also; whereupon the said neighbor put a couple of charges of buckshot into Sharp's head, killing him on the spot.

MIKE MCCOOLE, professor of the manly art, has recently been before a St. Louis court for having first imposed on a customer by charging him $1.95 for two drinks of whisky and then knocking him down and kicking him into the street, where he was so badly frozen that he has permanently lost the use of both hands.

PROF. TYNDALL declines to favor one of the persistent interviewers of New York with an opinion on the lately mooted question: "Can water be heated red-hot?" We notice that the Underwriters' organization, has, however, taken hold of the subject of super-heated steam, and will give it a thorough and experimental investigation.

A YOUNG gentleman of Detroit, who went out gunning the other day, meant to hit a small bird, but succeeded, instead, in shooting a whole family of Germans who were sitting in the waggon watching him. He'll let foreign game alone for some time to come, and after he has settled his surgeon's bill he will turn his attention to domestic fowl.

A LETTER from Europe narrates an interview with Dr. Dollinger, at Munich. The venerable scholar stoutly maintains that he was right in his Old Catholic movement, though he does not see how it will terminate. He is well informed as to all that is going on in the religious world, and watches with eagerness for any indications which shall direct his steps.

AN exchange says that the horses are now shod for road-work with the heel-corks set lengthwise of the shoe on the fore foot, instead of crosswise, as formerly. The new fashion prevents the horse from slipping sideways, and is highly in favor with owners of valuable horses, who have tried the change.

A HORRIBLE death occurred on Tuesday last, at Wesson's Mill, near Brookhaven, La. A negro boy, about eighteen years old, while engaged in carrying off sawdust from under the saw, raised up too high, when the saw struck him, sawing his head completely in half, throwing half of it up near the feet of the sawyer. The neck was split down to the shoulders.

MRS. LOUIS JAMES, a French woman living in Fall River, Mass., was burned to death, Saturday night. Her eldest child upset a kerosene lamp on the stove, and, in trying to save another child from the flames, the clothes of the mother took fire, and she was fatally burned in spite of the efforts of her husband. She was twenty-four years of age and leaves four small children.

A FAT woman, hailing from Indiana, attempted to descend the stairs of one of the Detroit hotels, but missed her footing and rolled to the landing, making a din which startled every one in the office. "Gracious alive! I hope you are not much hurt!" exclaimed the terrified clerk. "I hurt!" she replied, smiling blandly, "not a bit of it, but you had better go up and take care of that pair of stairs!"

THE great seal of the State of Virginia was lost during the capture of Richmond in 1865, and a new one afterward adopted, bearing, in place of the historic "Sic semper tyrannis," the words "Liberty and Union." But a short time ago the old seal was returned, and the question arose as to which was the legal seal of the State. The matter was submitted to the Legislature, which decided in favor of the old seal.

A BUFFALO exchange says that a very peculiar phase of small pox panic has been developed among the Indians of the Cataraugus reservation in Western New York. An Indian died of the epidemic, his remains were buried under the cabin in which he died, and the cabin burned to the ground. The remains were so lightly covered that the dogs dug them out and scattered them. The Indians are now after the dogs, determined to kill every one on the reservation.

AUGUSTUS E. NOBLE died in New York about six weeks since, leaving property worth $150,000. In 1866 he made a will bequeathing his property to his relatives, this being his last will. Subsequently to making this will he married with a Miss Phelps, introducing her as his wife, and, as she claims, being married to her. She was not mentioned in the will, and now puts in a claim for dower as wife of the testator, and the hearing of the case has been commenced before the Surrogate.

A SIXTH Atlantic cable is being canvassed for among capitalists in England, to be laid from Liverpool to New York direct, 3,200 miles, at a cost of $5,000,000. A new French cable, for which the money has already been subscribed, is to be 800 miles shorter, and is to possess a carrying capacity of 27 words per minute, which is said to be double that which can possibly be obtained by a single direct line of 3,200 miles, the ascertained fact being that after the first 1,000 miles the resistance of the cable is immensely increased.

A LITTLE romance enacted in one of the Brooklyn Courts yesterday again illustrates the fact that truth is stranger than fiction. A woman claiming a large amount of money on the ground that she was the wife of a dead "sportsman" was confronted unexpectedly with a husband whom she had abandoned thirty years before, and with the records of a bigamous marriage to still another. Compulsory brevity in the telling of the rather dramatic story leaves us in doubt whether she got the money or went to jail.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ONE C. A. Robeson, who has in past years victimized various parties in San Francisco and Boston with pretended discoveries of inexhaustible gold mines, and who endeavored to play the same trick on the State Department in connection with an imaginary quartz vein which was to pay the National debt and leave a million or so for every inhabitant of the United States, is in Louisville, with a miraculous account of another and even richer Eldorado, whither he offers to direct a few select hundreds for the moderate sum of $50 a head.

THE gossips at Florence, Massachusetts, produced a regular scare in that quiet little village recently. A man whose wife was absent happened to leave for a neighboring town on business the same day that a girl set out to work in a Connecticut village. People who understood how to put "two and two together," could see at once that this was an ingeniously planned elopement. The excitement was intense, and the country was scoured in all directions until the girl was found quietly at work, and the man discovered several miles in the opposite direction, soberly attending to his business.

A SEAMSTRESS was arrested the other day in Brooklyn, for pawning clothing which she had taken home to sew, and upon her examination the following evidence was elicited: She asserted that she was employed by a Miss Phillips, of New York, who paid her seventeen cents for making four pairs of trousers, fifty cents for making twelve pairs of drawers, and twenty-five cents for making six shirts. Because she did not finish the trousers as soon as she had agreed to, Miss Phillips refused to pay her, and she thereupon pawned them to keep her family from starving.

THE clerks attached to the Ontario Government are actively urging their claims to an increase of salary. It appears that the average pay now received does not exceed one thousand dollars, and this amount is said to be insufficient, because of the increased cost of living, and the prosperity of those engaged in commercial pursuits. Clerks in business houses, they submit, are more liberally rewarded for their labor, and in consequence, have the advantage of being better able to afford the luxury of "going into society." The point is also made in support of the demand that the Quebec Government spends $86,670 for clerical labor, to the $45,989 of the Ontario Government.

HERE is a picture of emigrants bound for Texas, as seen at New Orleans: There had gathered at the ferry a dense crowd of poor, forlorn, wasted, ill-clad people, grouped generally in large families, embracing the extremes of age, and with that air of melancholy and desolation which always marks the emigrant. They were generally surrounded by, or seated on, huge bundles of dilapidated trunks or boxes, containing all their worldly effects. The larger boys of the groups had old, rusty guns, and the smaller ones clung, with an appearance of great affection, to some scurvy, but faithful, specimen of the canine family. These emigrants were all from the poor, piney-woods region of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

THE later Napoleons have a genius for absurdly contradictory aphorisms. The late ex-Emperor was wont to assert that "The empire was peace," when, in fact, the empire only existed by continually making war abroad, and preparing the materials for the more terrible civil commotion of the century. When the same gentleman presented his sword to Kaiser Wilhelm, he did so with the words, "Unable to die at the head of my army," when it was an obvious fact that during the then just closed storm of mitrailleuse and needle-gun balls, nothing would have been easier for the Emperor than to have died in that particular position, if he had chosen to assume it. His son inherits his father's talent for words, at least, and has announced his motto to be "Strength, but not impatience." As a matter of fact, who can doubt that the youngster's impatience, however moderate, is much greater than his strength?

JUST at the conclusion of a recent circus performance in a North Carolina town, the clown stepped forward and informed the vast assemblage that they had taken in about $600 that day; more money, he ventured to say, than a minister of the gospel in that county would receive for a year's service. He then plainly told them that a large portion of the audience were church members, who would plead their poverty when asked for money to support the gospel, and severely exposed their inconsistency. A few Sundays after, he preached in the same community, and made a strong appeal for missions, when a collection was taken up amounting to $438.

ON Saturday last, near Kingwood, West Virginia, as Mr. Samuel Glover was conveying a load of iron from that county to Pennsylvania, one of his wagon wheels came in contact with a large rock, causing horses, wagon and all to run over the lower side of the road. The horses, in attempting to regain the road, whirled the wagon and its contents in a culvert some twenty feet deep, the wagon alighting upon Mr. Glover's back and breaking it. Mr. G. is supposed to have remained in this condition for over two hours ere he was found. He was discovered by a stage driver who happened to be passing, and conveyed to his home, living till Sunday, when he died. The horses were uninjured. Mr. G. leaves a wife and five children to mourn his death.

Valuable Recipes.

Frozen Custard.—This is a nice dish for dessert, and very easily prepared. Boil two quarts of rich milk. Beat eight eggs and a teacupful of sugar together, and after the milk has boiled, put it over the eggs and sugar, stirring all the while. Pour the whole mixture into your kettle, and let it come to a boil, stirring it constantly. Then take it off the fire and let it become cold. Flavor it with whatever essence you prefer. Then freeze it.

Boiled Chicken.—Plain, artless boiling is apt to produce a yellowish, slimy-looking chicken. Before cooking the bird it should always be well washed in tepid water and lemon juice, and to insure whiteness, delicacy and succulence should, be boiled in a paste made of flour and water, and, after being put in the boiling water, should be allowed to simmer slowly. This method is very effectual in preserving all the juices of the fowl, and the result is a far more toothesome and nourishing morsel than the luckless bird which has been "galloped to death" in plain boiling water. Mutton is also much better for being boiled in paste. —*Lancet.*

Baked Beans.—Take small white beans, put to soak at 6 P. M., in a deep vessel; change the water late in the evening, and again next morning, and parboil for two hours, changing the water at the end of the second hour. Then pour off nearly all the water; take raw pork scored on the top; put the beans in a deep dish, the pork in the middle, sinking so as to have it just level with the surface. Add a very little molasses, and bake at least six hours, raising the pork toward the last, so that it may crisp on top.

Economical Fish.—Take the remnant of a cold boiled leg of mutton, or of a roast of beef; shave it into thin slices; season, and add, if you like it, an onion chopped fine, or a pinch of sweet herbs. Put this on a baking dish, and pour over the gravy, if you have any; if not, a little water, but ter and flour. Then take hot boiled potatoes; mash fine; add a little milk and salt or butter, to soften them into a smooth paste, which lay over the meat. Then put the dish in the oven, and bake a nice brown.

Pickling Beef.—The following recipe is given by a corriespondent of the *Western Rural:* I send one which has been used twenty-five years, for hams and beef: Take six gallons of water, three pounds sugar, one ounce saltcratus, nine pounds salt, three ounces saltpeter. Put the whole in a kettle. Bring to a boil and skim. Some put it on milk warm. This will answer for 100 pounds, or what it will cover.

To Set the Color of Cotton Dresses.—Take a large double handful of bran, put it in a saucepan and set it over the fire, allowing it to boil thoroughly in a quart of water. When thoroughly boiled strain the bran, and throw the water into that in which you are about washing your lawn or chintz dress. Let the dress soak for an hour or so in it before washing. Instead of starch use a weak solution of gum water, and iron on the wrong side.—*Christian Monitor.*

The Philosophy of Frying.—The true philosophy of frying is to have the fat at a boiling heat before anything is put into it. Being merely warm, it penetrates, and the food is "greasy;" hot, it is the perfection of cooking.

How to Make Hair Oil.—Take a pint of olive oil, ½ ounce of spirits of wine, ½ ounce of cinnamon powder, 2 drachms bergamot, heat them together, add two pieces of alkanet root, cover close and let it stand four hours, then strain and it will be fit for use.

Phosphorus Lucifer Lamp Matches.—Hold the match to the arm or other warm part of the body until it attracts sufficient heat, then rub gently on woolen cloth of close texture such as is worn for pantaloons, and it will set off the match if almost as soft as putty.

For Good Paste.—Dissolve an ounce of alum in a quart of hot water and when cold stir in as much flour to make the consistence of cream, then add half teaspoonful of rosin and boil, stirring all the time. It will keep good for a year.

Kidney Worms and Carbolic Acids.

A correspondent of the *Farm Journal* treated a sow as follows: Dr. Brown handed a bottle of carbolic acid and told me to use it as follows: Ten drops once a day in drink; then put thirty drops in one gill of hot vinegar and bathe the back over the kidneys once a day. I gave her the first dose on Thursday, March 14. On Sunday the 24th, when I went out to see her she raised her feet and took two or three steps to meet me. By Saturday, the 30th, she was as well and sound as ever.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Tillworth, F. Rahm, G. Fahnestock, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

OHIO NEWS.

SAMUEL OTTERMAN fell under the feet of a team of oxen which he was driving, Saturday afternoon, on the Eaton pike, west of Miami City, and was instantly killed.

THE miners at Youngstown have retracted their order for a compromise at a reduction of ten cents, and it seems now as though a long strike was unavoidable. Reports are in existence that the operators intend to resort to the employment of colored labor, in case the miners continue to strike.

THE whole cost of the new school houses built in Ohio during 1872 was $893,422, against $1,025,077 in 1871; $1,391,598 in 1870, and $1,874,118 in 1869. The entire value of school property in Ohio for 1872 $17,168,196. In 1871 it was estimated at $14,988,612. Persons over ten years of age in Ohio who cannot read, 92,726.

ON Friday evening the St. James Hotel, at Alliance, owned by D. Sourbeck, was totally destroyed by fire; loss $7,000; insured in the Columbiana Mutual for $4,000. There had been no one living in the house for six weeks, and it is supposed to have been set on fire by a negro, who was seen coming out of the house after the fire was discovered. He was arrested and lodged in jail to await his examination.

A FARMER residing near Dayton, named Forney, who recently took a young girl, fourteen years of age, from the Poor House to raise, was arrested on Wednesday, charged with committing rape upon the child. From the testimony of the girl, Forney struck her in the face with his fist, knocking her senseless, and while in this condition had accomplished his vile purpose. He was taken before Squire Shull, who, after hearing the testimony of the girl, held him in the sum of $1,000 bail to answer the charge of rape, in default of which he was committed.

SOLON, the place so recently agitated by a frightful murder, has a new sensational accident. On Saturday last Harry D. Richards, a young man employed in Cowan's saw mill, was thrown upon the carriage and carried upon the large circular saw, completely severing an arm and leg, presenting a most sickening spectacle, the flesh and limbs being thrown to different parts of the room, the foot striking a companionten feet away and a thumb lodging upon a girt of the mill frame. Dr. W. D. Stanard, from Chagrin Falls, dressed the limbs, after amputating the lacerated portions—the arm midway between the wrist and elbow and the leg above the knee.

YEODERS' GERMAN LINIMENT.

Lumbago, or pains in the back; Sciatica, or pains in the hip and groin; Asthmajim, or pains in the joints. In all these complaints it is incomparable, and can be safely used with certainty of success.
Cramp, Strains and Sprains, Weakness of the Ankles, Numbness of the Limbs, Frosted Feet or Limbs. These may be instantly relieved by a free use of the Liniment, rubbing the parts briskly.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

Remember the place—Family Medicine, Patent Medicine and Perfumery Depot, corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth street.

Certificate of James Irvin.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best physicians without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street.

Lung examinations daily.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
307 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

FURS!
Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.
Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
Before purchasing elsewhere.
de2

Iron City College,
Corner Penn and Sixth Sts., Pittsburgh.
Open Day and Evening.
Affords advantages for the thorough practical Education of Young Men not enjoyed by no other School in the country. In addition to the Course of Study pursued in other Business Colleges, is added a Comprehensive Practical Course in
Actual Business and Practical Banking.
Business Men and others invited to call, examine and compare with other schools and me hods of instruction.
A. COWLEY, Professor of Penmanship.
For large Descriptive Circular, containing full particulars, call at the College, or address
J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.
de4:re22:ws-8

79. 79.
R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooned, either at the store or at your residence, by female hair workers. Switches 20 Curls made of combings.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street,
Just received a splendid stock of
Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.
COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety.
n22

J. G. WEIR,
COACH AND WAGON BUILDER,
CORNER WASHINGTON AND POPLAR STS.

Hazard Powder Company's
SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,) PITTSBURGH.

THOMAS CARLIN & CO.,
Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works,
SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.
STRIPED NAINSOOKS,
BARRED NAINSOOKS,
Plain, Striped and Barred Jaconets, Piques, Swisses, Tarletaines, &c.
Great bargains in Men's Scarlet, Grey, Shetland, White, Orange and Blue
UNDERWEAR.
Ladies' Department
New Shawls,
New Scarfs,
New Color Silk Fichus,
Kid Gloves,
Lace and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Balmoral and Felt Skirts,
Underwear, Hosiery, &c., &c.
LACE CURTAINS,
MARSAILLES QUILTS,
Honey Comb Quilts,
A complete stock of
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
New Carpets, new styles,
Oil Cloths, Door Mats,
Druggets, Rugs, &c., &c.,
All at lowest prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Attractive Prices.
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St.
BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Silk Velvets, Black Silks,
STRIPED SILKS,
VERY CHEAP.
Mohairs, Mohairs,
Shawls, Shawls,
SCARFS, SCARFS,
Waterproof Cloths,
Table Linens,
Country Flannels,
AND
BLANKETS,
All at the lowest prices,
72 Market St.
PENN ST. STORES.
Opened Since January 1st.
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
Full Line in all Departments
Suited to present season.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
239 AND 241 LIBERTY STREET,
SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES,
BLACKS, BROWNS,
SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.
Muslin Underwear,
MARKED DOWN,
LADIES' CHEMISE,
NIGHT DRESSES,
SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
CARPETINGS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Have just received for the
FALL TRADE
An unusually attractive assortment of
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.,
In styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
Tapestry Brussels, very choice,
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Plys, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp

CORRESPONDENCE.

UNIONTOWN.

New Trial Granted Jacob Staup—Appearance of the Prisoner—Telegram Concerning Hastings, the Alleged Murderer of Abel.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

UNIONTOWN, PA., January 21, 1873.

COURT CONVENED.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED JACOB STAUP.

The motion for a new trial in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Staup, charged with the killing of Alpheus Glover, was argued at December Court, and the decision of the Judges was made known to-day. Hon. S. A. Gilmore, President Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, granting a new trial, because the wounds, shown to have been inflicted upon the prisoner, were not sufficiently accounted for, neither by the testimony nor by the theory of the prosecution. The Court room was nearly full of people awaiting the decision, and when the Judge began to speak the audience almost held its breath; and when the result was known, almost every countenance exhibited a feeling of relief, for all realized that the life of a fellow-mortal hung in the balance, and that justice, though tempered by mercy, would be done. The countenance of the prisoner was cold and impassive, and he appeared almost indifferent, but when he knew the result, there was a change, and tears glistened in his eyes. The Judge hoped that his written opinion would not be published in full, but only the one reason I have given above, because he wished nothing done that would prejudice the minds of the people on either side.

HASTINGS, THE MURDERER OF ABEL.

Sheriff Messmore received a telegram from Ironton, Ohio, last Thursday, inquiring the amount of the *reward* offered for Wm. Hastings, the murderer of Abel. He immediately returned word that three hundred dollars was offered by the brother of the murdered man. The District Attorney also sent word that the money was here ready. Many persons supposed that Hastings was in custody, and would be brought here immediately, but we have received no more information about him, and perhaps never will. Abel's friends anxiously await every train at the depot, always hoping that Hastings will be brought by some officer of the law. "Q."

CLARKSON, O.

We are on a ridge lying between the town of East Liverpool, on the C. & P. R. R., and Columbiana and New Waterford, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Our portion of the county is becoming noted for the fine fruits here produced, especially for its peaches and grapes, which find a ready market in the level country immediately north of us, which is so frosty that peaches, especially, seldom do well.

THE HILLS AND COAL.

The hills in this vicinity, particularly those along the Little Beaver Creek, which runs a mile south of our village, are underlaid with splendid beds of coal and other valuable minerals, which only need an outlet to make the owners independent. Among the latter is the mineral wealth of which was prominently mentioned in the Geological Report of Professor Newberry, a few years ago; and the great wonder is that it has thus far been overlooked by capitalists.

NILES AND NEW LISBON RAILROAD.

There is now a prospect of continuing the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad (which is now in operation between those two places) on down Beaver Creek to the Ohio River at Smith's Ferry, Pa. The distance from New Lisbon to the river is only about twenty miles, and, considering the advantages which would arise to the owners of that road by the extension, it will seem strange if it should be neglected much longer. WM. M. C.

CHERRY TREE CHIPS.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GRANT, INDIANA CO., PA., January 20, 1873.

We have had sleighing for about six weeks—over a foot of snow. The holidays passed in the usual way, some observing them religiously, others the reverse.

The lumbermen are very busy getting their timber to the river on the snow. There is some very fine square timber coming in. The logmen are active, too, too much so for the good of the country. The horses are generally rescued from the epizootic, and the people quite generally are having a similar disorder. Some are very sick with it.

"LOCAL OPTION."

Clearfield county has voted on the local option issue, and by a large majority decided to have *no license* to sell intoxicating drinks for the next three years. Good for hard, old Clearfield. May she never go back on that day's record! I think Clearfield was the first county that voted on that issue. It is the beginning. What a blessed thing if the remainder of the State would do likewise, and so banish that dreadful curse, the liquor traffic, from our midst. D.

STATE NEWS.

ON the 9th inst., as Mrs. George McKinley, of Elizabeth, was returning from Round Hill Church, in company with her husband, she slipped on the ice and fell, fracturing both bones of her left leg.

THE loss of lumber in Clearfield county cannot fall below $50,000. We learn that the boom at Williamsport is yet safe, the ice and drift having gorged at Linden, where it may possibly waste away, thereby preventing heavy losses there.

THE Uniontown *Standard* says the house of Mr. John Davis, of South Union, was destroyed by fire, last Sunday morning, between one and two o'clock, together with all his furniture with the exception of one bedstead. The fire originated from the flue in one of the chimneys of a room which was not occupied, and the flames gradually communicated to other parts of the building, and, in a short time, the whole structure was consumed by the devouring element. The loss is estimated at two thousand dollars, besides sixty dollars in money.

THE down passenger train on the Oil Creek Road, due at Titusville Wednesday evening, ran over a man named Bryan Shannahan between Gray's Mills and Hydetown. The engineer saw the man endeavoring to rise from the track, but could not stop the train in time to save him. He was conveyed to John Keown's hotel, in Titusville, where he expired shortly after his arrival. Both legs were cut off below the knee, and the skull was badly fractured. Deceased lived near Watson Falls, was a laborer on the railroad and started for Corry in search of work on Tuesday morning. He is supposed to have been on his return home when the accident occurred.

THE Oscoda *Reveille*, of the 15th, says: A two year old child of Stephen Kephart, who lives at the Moshannon Land and Lumber Co.'s bill mill, Clearfield county, during the temporary absence of its mother, Tuesday evening, 7th inst., took a coal oil lamp which it had gotten hold of in some way or other, to the bed and turned it upside down, when all the oil running from it ignited and set fire to its clothing. Its screams attracted the neighbors, but all too late to be of much service. All that remained of its clothing when first discovered was a portion of the band of the dress, charred to a coal. Its little body was shrivelled to a crisp. It lingered until the next day, when death came to its relief.

ON Wednesday afternoon, an intoxicated freight train brakeman, named George Fauner, employed on the Valley Road, attempted to get on the forward platform of the rear car of the northward bound train, at Franklin, after the train had attained considerable headway. Missing his footing, he slipped under the platform, and despite the effort of a brakeman who caught hold of his collar and endeavored to save him, he fell with his legs across the track, and the trucks passed over and severed them at the knees. He was picked up and medical aid summoned, but efforts to save him were unavailing, death resulting in about two hours. His friends reside at Providence, Delaware county, Pa.

THE Forest *Republican* gives the following account of the lumber business at Lucytown, six miles above Tionesta: There are now 12,000,000 feet of lumber piled at that point, to be rafted at the spring flood, and there are about two million feet back, which will probably be hauled during the next few days, if the roads keep good. The lumber is piled for nearly half a mile up Coon Creek, and about a quarter mile along Tionesta, making a grand continuous pile three-fourths of a mile long and about eighteen to twenty feet high. At this point a great deal more lumber above will be coupled up at Tionesta, giving employment to an immense amount of men, and when sold will make times easy in that section.

THE Somerset *Herald* says a frightful accident happened to two workmen while engaged in putting the iron window hoods on Mr. Baer's large building, on the corner of the diamond, Somerset, on Friday of last week. While standing on the scaffold and engaged in fastening the hood on the corner window of the second story, the timbers broke and both men fell to the ground, a distance of from twenty to twenty-five feet. Morris Wire had both arms dislocated at the wrist, one bone in each arm fractured, his face and head badly bruised, causing considerable injury to the brain. David Kelly fell on his hip, badly bruised his sides, sprained his wrists, and struck his head on the ground, which for some time knocked him speechless. He was, however, not seriously injured, and is now considered out of danger. Wire is still in a precarious condition from an injury of the brain. Both men are from Dayton, Ohio.

CHANGE OF PRESIDENTS.

Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad—Special Meeting of Directors Yesterday—Resignation of President Keyser—Mendous Cohen, Esq., Chosen to Fill the Vacancy.

Yesterday afternoon an important special meeting of the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad was held at the office, on Water street, to take action in reference to a vacancy in the Presidency. For some time past President Wm. Keyser has found the duties of his dual position—President of the Connellsville route and Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio—increasing upon him, and at last found it necessary to relinquish one or the other of his official connections. Having, in connection with his duties as Vice President of the Baltimore Road, the special charge of the new route to Chicago, which is under way, he found the work sufficiently extensive to require all his time and energies, and to necessitate, in justice to himself, and the work he had in hand, his retirary from the Presidency. This fact was made known to the Directors recently, and resulted in the special meeting yesterday, at which the resignation was accepted and the vacancy filled by the election of Mendous Cohen, Esq., of Baltimore, who was unanimously chosen.

Mr. Keyser made an exceedingly efficient and successful officer, and under his management the "Connellsville Route" has had a reputation for safety and accommodation for travellers, and promptitude for shippers, second to none other that centers in Pittsburgh. His successor, Mr. Cohen, comes with the highest recommendations. He was formerly manager of the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, and has been connected with the Hudson River Road, and the Baltimore & Ohio, where he has displayed peculiar aptitude for "railroading," and has acquired extensive and practical experience that makes him worthy of the cordial endorsement he received from the Board yesterday.

The change will take effect immediately, and President Cohen will have his headquarters in Baltimore.

VAGARIES OF IRON.

Explosion of Seven Tons of the Rolling Metal on the South Side—Nobody Seriously Hurt.

About half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrific explosion was heard from the vicinity of the Birmingham bridge. Immediately rumors spread that a boiler explosion had occurred at Soligman & Gaetlich's foundry, on Ninth street, and that there were several killed and wounded. The facts of the case, however, did not warrant any such report. A reporter of this paper who visited the scene found the roof of the foundry had been entirely destroyed, all the window lights blown out, and the walls of the building cracked.

It appears that they were running off the iron from the cupalo for the moulds, and had filled a laddle with some seven tons of the boiling metal, when, through some manner unknown, the crane-hooks broke, letting the iron fall into a hole in which stood about two feet of water, which had run in during the recent freshet, and immediately there was a most terrific explosion, the entire roof of the foundry being carried away. The building is situated near the bridge, and some of the hot iron iron was thrown upon it, setting the bridge as well as the foundry on fire. An alarm was immediately sounded, the fire department of the South Side were soon upon the ground, and they, with the assistance of two streams from the foundry, soon extinguished the flames. There were two or three persons slightly injured by the explosion, but none seriously. Their names are Daniel Kanadien, burned about the ears, David Strain, burned about the head, and others. The houses in the vicinity had their windows badly shattered. The damage to the foundry will amount to about ten thousand dollars. The bridge was very slightly damaged. Deputy Fire Marshal J. H. Schaffer, after the accident happened, immediately telegraphed to Fire Marshal Butler, who investigated the case, but nothing new from the above facts was elicited.

LOVE IN THE COUNTRY.

Romance and Reality—Marrying His Cook —A Case of Love at First Sight.

The little town of Clinton is somewhat excited over a romantic affair that transpired there a few days ago. It appears that a gay and dashing widower of Beaver county was in the want of a housekeeper. He went over to Findley township, where he procured a female whom he thought would answer the purpose. She, besides being suitable in qualifications, was also young, petite, and good looking. He took her to his home and she was duly installed into her duties as housekeeper. One day she fancied she would like to see her friends. The widower, with the becoming gallantry of a cavalier, volunteered as escort, and also tendered his horse and buggy for the purpose. Of course the kind offer was accepted, and the pair started off for their visit. While they were on the road, the Adonis thought that he wanted a wife. He missed his first spouse sadly, so he at once concluded to pop the question. She nothing loth, acquiesced, and they at once concluded to have the gordian knot tied at Clinton, and be made man and wife. Now it so happened that they went to a minister, who refused to perform the ceremony unless the girl's parents gave their consent. Here was a dilemma—a lover, as love is not confined to bars, they at once concluded to start and get the consent of the old folks. Another difficulty here presented itself. The old lady was not at home, and without her consent she could not get married, as she was under age. The oft gentleman, her father, however, seeing and thinking over the situation, gave them his blessing and the mother's consent. They went back to town, were married, and are now as happy as love can make them.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

The Hand Street Bridge Suicide—A Missing Woman from Brady's Bend the Supposed Victim.

The suicide committed from the Hand street bridge on last Monday morning seemed about to pass into forgetfulness without a solution to the deep mystery which enshrouded it. Yesterday, however, a gentleman named Louis Menough entered the Mayor's office and desired to have been the not and veil—the only clues to the suicide which had been obtained. It will be remembered that as the men in the skiff reached the spot where the body went down, a roll and a net from the woman's head-dress were found floating on a piece of ice. These articles were taken to the Mayor's office, though no inquiry had been made for them until yesterday. The story told by Mr. Menough, however, promises to prove an answer to the question often asked, "Who was the suicide?"

Mr. Menough resides at Brady's Bend, on the Allegheny Valley railroad, and on Monday morning his wife who has been slightly insane, was missing from home, but returned afterwards and stated that she had been on the Brady's Bend accommodation train for this city, probably intending to visit Allegheny, where her sister lives. The Brady's Bend accommodation arrives in the city at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, and as the suicide was committed at eleven o'clock, it seems very probable that the woman, while on her way to Allegheny, was suddenly seized with a fit of insanity in which she committed the fatal act. The husband thought he recognized the articles of dress as those belonging to his wife, and seemed very much overcome by this terrible solution to the mystery of his missing wife. The woman was about twenty-seven years of age, and left a little child about nine months old.

SUICIDE NEAR CLEARFIELD.

A Boy Fifteen Years of Age Commits Suicide by Hanging Himself.

From the Clearfield County *Times* we learn that a young lad by the name of William P. Kaiser, aged about fifteen years, committed suicide by hanging himself near Clearfield, on Friday afternoon, January 17th, the particulars of which, as near as we can ascertain, are substantially as follows: It appears that young Kaiser ran away from his home in Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa., and came to Clearfield a few months ago, and has been with Mr. Carden, of Lumber, who resides about two miles south of Clearfield. His father published a caution in the Clearfield papers, warning persons against harboring him, and the object of the notice in the papers, Mr. Carden noticed the caution in the papers, and read it to young Kaiser, who it seemed very much displeased at its spirit and the intelligence, and left the house soon after. As he did not return that afternoon, Mr. Carden became uneasy about him, as the ice was passing out of the river that day, and it was feared that he had been drowned. In the evening, as he went to the stable to attend to the stock, he was shocked to behold the dead body of young Kaiser suspended by the neck to a beam. It seems he had been reading an account of the manner in which some poor unfortunate had committed suicide in a similar manner, and from appearances it would seem that he adopted the same method with every particular, for carrying out his rash purpose, as that laid down in the story he had been reading. That one so young should deliberately take his own life, is truly very sad, and calls forth our warmest sympathies for his afflicted parents. The body was taken to Brookville for interment.

MISFORTUNES OF "JOHN."

He Loses his Pig-tail in Pittsburgh.

Fing-Loo is a celestial. He is from the land of the Sun. Fing came to American man's countree" to see what he could do and better his condition. It was a sad day indeed when he left the Flowery Kingdom. He came to "Filseo" under contract to "walkee muchee heapee goodee makee muchee money." It was good to leave Fatlo to make cutlery for "melican man." He succeeded well; he didn't strike and was happy. Now yesterday morning Fing took it into his head he wanted to see Pittsburgh. So permission was granted him and he came on the train. The first exclamation that "John" made when he got off the train was "high go catchee, muchee big town, likee dis." His enjoyment was however not to last. Cruel boothacks and newsboys are ever on the alert for mischief. Now "John" sauntered out of the depot happy as a clam in the mud, and was slowly wending his way up Grant street, serenely eyeing the board fence of the Pennsylvania Railroad for sale bills, and reading the contents. He had not gone far, when suddenly his blissful meditations were broken by a cruel shock from which he can never recover. One of those heartless boys got hold of "John's" greatest pride and highest treasure, and that was his pig-tail—and completely with one fell cut of a jack-knife severed it from his celestial cranium forever. "John" grew sad. Livid, white, green, blue, and all other colors of the rainbow were displayed upon his countenance in an instant. He is forever in disgrace among his countrymen for loosing this beautiful appendage of heathen civilization. What will become of him is not known. It is doubtful whether he returned to his work after this occurrence.

COUNTY FINANCES.

A Leaf from Comptroller Warner's Books—A Detailed Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of Last Year.

For several weeks past County Comptroller Warner and his clerks have been busy amid a wilderness of figures, making up the financial record of the county for the past year. Yesterday their labors were brought to a conclusion, and from a glance at the aggregate we have been enabled to gather a few interesting figures.

No. appropriations	Receipts.	Exp'dit'rs.
1. Funded Debt	$	$
2. Interest	6,842 87	147,054 00
3. Interest and expenses Railroad Bonds	228 00	147,054 67
4. Comr's Office	60 00	9,706 26
5. Controll's Office		5,918 14
6. Treasurer's Office		7,004 25
7. Sheriff's Office		
8. Coroner's Office	450 77	6,548 46
9. Solicitor's Office		800 00
10. Court House		8,854 28
11. County Jail		9,741 88
12. Court House and Jail		11,739 75
13. Court Quarter Sessions	11,765 67	49,080 24
14. Common Pleas	492 00	22,777 24
15. District	396 00	23,083 64
16. Supreme Court		1,059 00
17. Assess't of Taxes		11,830 64
18. Election Expenses	2 00	10,610 30
19. Printing and Stationery		9,584 97
20. Bridges	5 00	12,540 64
21. Roads		1,743 50
22. New Townships		89 50
23. Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny		1,625 00
24. Alderman and Justices Peace		3,041 26
25. Constables		5,321 04
26. House of Refuge		12,579 85
27. West Pa. Hospital	6,968 75	9,172 11
28. Premium on Fox Scalps		20 25
29. Unseated L'nd T'x		6 00
30. Com'n'th Penn. (State Tax)		49,545 58
31. Contingent Fund		1,493 39
32. Sinking Fund		25,000 00
33. State Auditor		204 60
34. Prothon'y,s Office		
35. Work'se and Inebriate Asylum	3,500 00	67,559 60
36. Outstanding Warrants prev's to 1861		11,046 64
37. Western Penn'a.		2,750 17
38. Law Library		3,814 23
39. Gas Inspection	3,808 18	
40. Recorder's Index Commission		8,000 00
41. Salaries and extra of County officers	126,311 22	124,611 61
Countersigned warrants former years paid by Treasurer		20 37
Fines and forfeitures	48 79	
County Gauger	306 74	
County, State and Work House tax 1872 and former years	434,251 67	
Cash in County Treasury County Funds, Jan. 1, 1872	226,814 24	
Cash in County Treasury County Funds, January 1, 1873		155,846 31
Aggregates	822,239 19	822,239 19

A comparison of these figures with those of the last report shows a decrease of $54,021 in the Funded Debt,—which is perhaps the most interesting item.

The report will be laid before the Board in a few days and when examined and approved will be ready for publication.

CLOSING THE SHOW.

"When the Chickens Homeward Fly."

The scene of animation which has characterized old City Hall for the past five or six days was greatly changed yesterday, and the shrill discordant music was hushed. The confusion which reigned supreme on all the floors is fast become dissatisfied with unwholesome atmosphere of the city and had suddenly broken up housekeeping, or coop-keeping, resolved once more to fly to their native barn-yards and breath again the fresh air of the country. The silence was so great in contrast with the uproar of the day previous as to become almost painful; however, no one whose nasal organs were unobstructed by a cold needed to be told that the Hall had lately served in the capacity of a huge chicken coop.

In the last two days of the exhibition nearly, if not quite one-half of the chickens on exhibition were sold, either by private sale or at auction, and all of them brought good figures, while some prices paid seemed simply immense. Several fancy lots sold for fifty dollars per pair, though the ruling rate was somewhat lower. The Association considers the present exhibition by far the most successful one they have held, though the Secretary has not yet had time to ascertain the profits of the exhibition. At the meeting of the Association next month a full report of their present condition will be presented, and the time for the next exhibition will be fixed.

THE POISONED CAKE.

The Allegheny Aniline Case in Court—$5,000 Damages.

The "Allegheny Poisoning Case," after being very fully ventilated in the public press, has at last reached the Courts, and promises to furnish interesting litigation and law, in which a whole some precedent for confectioners. The facts in the case, as detailed afresh in the precipe filed in the Common Pleas, yesterday, do not differ from what has been already stated. The parents of the little victim state that the cake, baked among other Christmas supplies, some cakes at the confectionery of Frank Lutz, on Federal street, above the Park, Allegheny, and that their infant daughter, Amelia, aged seventeen months, after eating some of the cakes, sickened, and on the morning after Christmas, died. The physician, Dr. R. B. Smith, stated that the child had been poisoned, and afterward it was discovered that the cake had been ornamented with aniline instead of cochineal. The parents now bring suit, through their counsel, Major A. M. Brown, fixing the damages at $5,000. A summons was issued returnable the first Monday of February.

Peculiarities of the Insane.

The peculiarities of the insane must afford an interesting study, and every large asylum contains a great many remarkable cases. The Dixmont Hospital are several such cases, among which is one who imagines himself possessed of millions of dollars, and upon every opportunity he will tell how rich he is, though he seldom or never speaks upon any other subject. Another, upon arriving at the asylum, announced himself as the President of the world, the highest earthly authority. He wears a badge containing a representation of President Grant, whom he imagines to be one of his principal aids or deputies. Still another relates a peculiar story of how his house was burned down, and that the fire destroyed his whole body with the exception of his arms and legs. One of the physicians has argued with him repeatedly in his efforts to convince him of his mistake, but without success. On one occasion the doctor took out his knife, and opening his shirt, told him he would prove to him that he had a body. To this method of procedure the insane man raised serious objections. He declared emphatically that his story was true, and said if the doctor couldn't believe him he could just "cut it alone." The physician used other methods and arguments to convince him that he possessed a head and body, but without success, and he still as strongly contended that all that remains of him are a pair of arms and a pair of legs.

Settled at Last.

The Story Oil Farm Case which has been on trial before the United States Court at Erie for some time, was concluded on Tuesday by a verdict for the defendants. Yesterday's Erie *Dispatch* says: One of the jurors, Mr. Shaffer, was absent, thus rendering the consideration of whether or not to go to trial with eleven jurors, or the remainder of the panel, not sworn in this case, was discharged. Judge McKennan wished to know whether the case would go to trial with eleven, intimating that the case must be closed within the week, as he could not remain here longer, adding that he would have to hold sessions indefinitely into the evening, if necessary to complete the trial in that time. Mr. Swoope said he would not be able to attend more than one session per day, as he was seriously ill. His colleagues objected to his absence. The defense had sixty witnesses subpoenaed, and he thought he could not be concluded within the week. It looked as though the case must go over for another term, but the opposing counsel had a few minutes consultation, when Mr. Swoope decided to accept the offer of going on with seven jurors. Judge Johnson, for the plaintiff, then announced the case at an end. He asked leave of the Court to withdraw Wegefarth's deposition and then Mr. Cobb's deposition. The testimony already given was also withdrawn, and the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendants.

Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

Mr. J. J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., is well known as one of the few leading seed growers in this country. He was the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, the Marblehead Cabbages, and many other of our new and valuable vegetables. All seeds from his establishment are sold under his special warranty. His illustrated catalogue will be found in this number, and we invite attention to them. His Illustrated Catalogue for 1873, (now ready), will be sent FREE to all applicants.

What Unspeakable Relief

Is afforded to the burning and throbbing flesh by a single application of that unequalled balsam for human or brute suffering, MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. The tormenting and sleep-destroying pains of rheumatism, gout, and neuralgia are completely banished by its use; stiffness of the joints and painful swellings quickly yield to its emollient influence; it heals bruises, cuts, scalds, etc., with astonishing rapidity. For strains, spring halt, scratches, saddle, collar and harness galls, as well as the more serious external maladies of the horse, it is a swift and thorough remedy. TTHS 8

Messrs. C. Coleman & Son, of the Duquesne Wagon Works, Marion avenue, Allegheny, are daily turning out work which they will guarantee equal to the best, and yet sold at from 15 to 25 per cent. cheaper than in the East. Their stock includes Farm, Southern and Platform Spring Wagons, and as a specialty, the Combined Patent Self-Oiling Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon, surpassing all others in durability, lightness of draught and cheapness also, all descriptions of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc. This is one of the oldest establishments of the character in Western Pennsylvania and enjoys a reputation second to none. S

The Great Organ—The Burdet—Not Sham Stops.

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains no *sham* stops; every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of *sham* stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecting customers, and to obtain higher prices than the instruments are really worth. For instance the celebrated *Celeste Stop* is in the Burdett organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, while in most other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the Burdett, which can be obtained only at H. Kleber & Bro.'s warerooms, No. 122 Wood street. These first-class Burdetts are offered as low as the ordinary slop shop organ which has to be peddled around the country in order to find customers.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. B. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 019dyW.

Our thanks are due to Dr. A. Nesbit for a copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE, of July 12, 1869.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 23, 1873.

The snow storm to-day interfered to a great extent with business. In financial matters there was a reign of quiet such as has not been seen since the settling in of the cold season. The officers of most of the moneyed institutions, owing to this fact, had quite a rest from their labors. But few applications for loans were made, and where the payer was unobjectionable, were in most instances granted. The softening tendency is still going on, and the general expressed opinion is that there will be no more inconvenience experienced in the way of accommodation by good, prompt men from now on until the latter part of the year, and not then if anything like proper Congressional legislation is secured in granting a full and adequate increase to the volume of the circulating medium. The pliancy which the money market now exhibits creates a hope that in the spring trade is going to be more generous than the covering circumstances at the opening of the winter afforded any reason to expect. There also seems to be a confidence growing up that the business men are becoming, as the country grows in population and stability, more careful, prompt and reliable, and the basis upon which they place their credits and transactions are firm, sure and unyielding; and though they may lend and quiver at the raging of the storm, they possess a sufficiency of elasticity to, in the end, ride safely over the most threatening waves. Owing to the inclemency of the weather there was nothing done to-day of any importance in securities or real estate.

The Boston *Post* of Wednesday, speaking of the money market, says: Strictly prime business paper is in demand at 7@8 per cent. per annum; that only good to fair at 8@9; "out of town" notes 10.

The Quincy Mining Company has declared a dividend of five dollars ($5) per share, payable Feb. 15.

The total product of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company for the year ending December 31, 1872, was 9,719 tons, 1,067 pounds. The yield for the month of last December was 707 tons, 1,830 pounds, or nearly 1,600,000 lbs.

The product of the Quincy Mining Company for the last month in the year—December—amounted in round numbers to 134 tons, 1,298 pounds. The total yield of the concern for the year ending December 31, 1872, was 1,402 tons, 954 pounds.—*Mining Gazette.*

The Chicago *Tribune* says the usury clause in the National Bank act prohibits any National Bank from taking or charging a greater rate of interest than is allowed by the laws of the State in which they are located, and further, in a penalty, that the knowingly taking of a greater rate of interest than is allowed by the laws of the State shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note or bill carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid. A person paying usurous interest to a National Bank may recover back in any action of debt twice the amount of interest paid.

It has been held that the penalty prescribed by the National Bank act superseded the penalties prescribed by State laws, and made National Banks subject, in many instances, to heavier penalties than those fixed by the State. At any rate, the State laws are nearly all instances in conflict with the National law, and leave the whole matter of penalty a question for much litigation, and the Banking and Currency Committee of the House have wisely concluded to report a bill to repeal the usury clause of the National Bank act. It is to be hoped the bill will pass, and that it will open the way for the abolition of all usury laws.

NEW YORK, January 23, 1873.

The feature of Wall street to-day was continued activity, and a further general advance in stocks. Money was moderately active at 6@7 per cent. Sterling was dull and weak in anticipation of the rate of interest by the Bank of England; 109¾@109⅝ for sixty days. Gold weak in the morning and strong in the afternoon; opened at 113⅝, fell to 113¼, advanced to 113⅝, closing at 113@113¼, and loaned at 1@6 per cent. Clearings $63,000,000. Treasury disbursements $217,000. Governments strong. State bonds nominal. Stocks active and higher. The chief movement was in Western Union 7-30's, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Ohio & Mississippi and Erie. Central rose from 103¾ to 106⅜, closing at 106; Pacific from 73 to 75¾, closing at 75¾; Lake Shore from 94 to 95¾, closing at 95¾; Rock Island from 104 to 105¾, closing at 105¾; Erie from 63 to 64¾, closing at 63⅞; Ohios from 47¾ to 49¾, closing at 49¾. Northwestern common and preferred advanced 2 per cent. on small business. Western Union fell off 5 to 6 per cent. on a small sale. Joseph common rose 1¾, but lost 1 per cent. of the advance. Union Pacific was weak, selling from 36¾ down to 35¾, closing at 36. In other shares the fluctuations were not important. Except in Erie, the bulk of the business was done in the regular list. Prices continued quite active and strong.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 117¾; 5-20's, coupon, '64, 115⅛ do '65, 116⅝; do '67, 114¾; do '68, 115⅜; '68, 115¾; 10-40s, 113¾; currency sixes, 114¾, new 8s, 113¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93; Tennessee old, 79¾; do new, 79¾; Virginia, 50; do old, 45; North Carolina old, 37; do new, 15.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph, 84¾; Quicksilver, 43¼; Adams Express, 98½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 83¼; American Express, 64; Merchants Union Express Company, 64½; United States Express Company, 76½; Pacific Mail, 74½; New York Central, 106; Erie, 63¾; do preferred, 76; Harlem, 129¾; do preferred, 125; North Central, 84; Hudson River, 131; do preferred, 99; Rock Island, 114; New Jersey Central, 102¾; St. Paul, 53½; do preferred, 78¾; Wabash, 73¾; do preferred, 84; Fort Wayne, 92; Chicago & Alton 113¾; do preferred, 116; Ohio & Mississippi, 49¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 120; Burlington & Quincy, 115; Lake Shore, 95¾; Panama, 39¾; Illinois Central, 115; Union Pacific, 36; Central Pacific, 100; Union, 85¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 97; Hartford & Erie, 9¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 23, 1873.

APPLES—Dealers all agree in reporting a very dull market, and a general disposition to realize although prices are maintained, ranging from $2 @2.50 per bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Is quoted with sales at 50 to 55c per gallon for fair to good, and 58 to 60 for choice.

BEANS—Sales in a jobbing way at $2.50 to $2.75 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BUTTER—The market is quiet, and devoid of any new features worthy of special notice; prime to choice roll is in fair demand with sales at 25 @28c, but medium continues very dull. Common still sell, but at very low prices, say 8 to 10.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues dull, and almost out of sight, but as stocks are light prices are maintained; $8.50@9 bbl.

BROOM CORN—The arrivals have been increasing daily, notwithstanding stormy weather, but accumulating, prices are unchanged ranging from 4¾ to 6½c per lb, according to quality.

CANDLES—The considerable fall in sympathy with crude, and prices are still tending upward; we now quote standard brands 11 by the car load and 11¾ to 12 by the box, and for a fancy article the nominal rate is 13c.

CHEESE—The market is steady, with rather more inquiry, and good to choice held firmly at full prices; 10¾@11c. Prime Ohio Sweitzer, 19@ 12c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case in first hands, and $8 to $8.50 by retail.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and nominally unchanged. Apples, 4@6c; Black-berries, 10@12. Peaches, 7@8c; Pitted Cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 6@7c.

DRESSED HOGS—5@5¾c per lb.

EGGS—The supply of fresh is very small, and we advance our quotations 2@3c; the demand is nicely be experienced, and the very small supply will secure the demand at present prices, as there are scarcely any fresh eggs coming to hand now. Pickled eggs also scarce and higher, and may be fairly quoted at 28@32, as to quality.

FLOUR—The market continues very low and a little active, and the outlook generally indicates that prices are destined to rule still higher. We quote the range of Spring wheat at $6.50 to $7.50, but the bulk of the business is done at $6.50, yet until within the past twenty-four hours they have been selling here at $7 and prices are some that some dealers may still be willing to supply good customers at the last named quotation, but as it will be seen it is not to be had. Winter red now replaced; good Wisconsin's flours may be quoted at $8, and $9@9.25 for red winter. Rye Flour, $5.75.

GRAIN—There is a continued good demand for Wheat, and with no increase in the receipts, the market is selling higher supply, prices free from at $1.75 to $1.80 for fair to prime red—we did hear of a car having brought a shade more, but it was not known to us by a country buyer either. Oats continue very scarce, and with an average demand, prices are firm and tending to a shade higher; 38@39c, on spot—these figures could scarcely be realized for future deliveries, though it is probable that they could be had at not much if any, less. Shelled Corn continues dull and prices are weak, though not quotably lower; 45@46c for white; 45@45½c for mixed, and 50@60 free in elevator. Ear Corn quiet and nominal at 38@40. There is but little doing in Rye, scarcely any demand. Oats continue dull, with a large offering to buy at 90—it is said that it cannot be laid down from the west much under the seventy dollar figure, and that only when there is a good delivering supply. Barley would probably bring 90c, and fall $1.00; however, there is not much inquiry, as most of the large brewers brought largely early in the season.

GROCERIES—The Coffee market continues very firm and considerably excited, and there is every appearance that the recent sharp advance will be maintained; as noted in a recent report, the advance seems to have been caused mainly by the discouraging reports in regard to the new crop. Sugars steady, but quiet and unchanged. New Orleans Molasses very firm and tending upward, under the influence of late advices from the point of purchase

SUGARS—Crushed, 13½c; Granulated, 13½c; Powdered, 13¾c; A Coffee, 12¾c; B, 12¼c Ex. C, 12c; C, 11½c; Porto Rico, 10@11c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 19c; Fair, 20c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25@26c. Roasted, in ½ packages 27c; loose, 26½c; Java, 30@31c.

SYRUPS AND E. SUG.—Maryland, 55c; B & E; Sugar House Flavor, 65c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 24c; Alspice, 20c; Nutmeg, $1.25; Cloves, 50c; Ginger, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾@9½c; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@75c.

HAY—Baled continues very dull, and with continued liberal receipts, and stocks accumulating, prices are weak, although not quotably lower, ranging, on track, from $20 to $30 per ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

MIDDLINGS—Quoted at $15 to $16 per ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1.15@1.20 per cwt; Middlings at $1.30@1.50, according to quality. Corn Meal, $1.30@1.35.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

OIL—No. 1, Lard Oil is firmer but unchanged; 70c in the trade, and 72½c in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—There is a brisk demand and with the market almost bare, prices are firm and higher; we now quote a $5@6 per bbl, as to quality.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.10@1.35.

POTATOES—Continue quiet and unchanged; small sales in store, at 85 to 86c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13½c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½c; Plain Shoulders, 6c; Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 10c; Dried Beef, 15c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in tres, 8½c; half bbls, 9¾c; pails, 10. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.75 in kegs, $2.40. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¾@3½c.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is quoted at $3.75 to the trade, and $4 in a jobbing way; Clover Seed at $5.25 in first hands and $6¼ in a small way. Flax Seed is scarce, and the mills

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest $1,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. E. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
H. W. RANKIN, P. DEMMLANSEEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Faithful attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 24, 1873.

The continuance of the snow storm has had the effect of continuing the quiet noticed in yesterday's issue. The demand for loans, although not heavy, was about sufficient to-day to absorb all the banks seemed desirous of letting out. Outside operators appear to be able to handle all the good paper entrusted to their care, and report that the softening process as to rates still goes on. Gold is once more looming up, having closed to-day at 113¼. This is the highest figure in premium reached since the first of September, and has a good effect on business generally throughout the country. There is nothing else that could do try.

so much for the spring trade as an advance in the gold premium of five or six per cent. The oil interests, which are now dull and drooping, would at once become animated, and such a demand would spring up as to enable the producers to continue operations until summer. It would afford a margin that would make the shipment abroad of provisions, flour and other articles profitable. It would also have a tendency to stop the exportation of the precious metals, and cause the hunting of everything else that could be found to take their place in making exchange on European cities, and in this way a retaste of the good times a year ago might be brought about.

In the real estate and stock markets there is nothing new to report.

The Montreal *Mortary Times* has the following regarding the results of the gigantic Chicago pork corner. Mr. E. H. King mentioned therein is President of the Bank of Montreal:

It has now become plainly apparent that a serious and certain loss will be suffered by all concerned in the celebrated "pork corner" in Chicago. The exact extent of that loss it is not necessary to state, even if we were entirely certain as to the amount, but we know it is heavy. What concerns us more is the fact that, as in the case of the late disastrous wheat corner, Canadian reputations are involved. Were we to publish the list of names, our readers would be as much surprised as we were in reading it over. In our simplicity we did not regard it as among the possibilities that long established and highly respectable Canadian firms would so far forget what is due to themselves, and so completely cut loose from the guidance of all recognized business maxims, as to dabble in an ill starred gambling enterprise such as that which at this moment costs them so many regrets. If we have a correct version of the closing events of this combination, the credit is due to Mr. E. H. King of giving it the death blow. It is the plain but often difficult duty of bankers to set foot on speculative projects, though at the expense of quenching the misplaced enthusiasm that reckless but highly colored ventures often excite, and, perhaps of creating illfeeling and personal hostility. It usually happens that in all such cases a decided *no* at the beginning saves much repentance at the end.

The London correspondent of the *Financial Chronicle*, under date of December 28, says of the London money market:

The money market has again become easy. There is just now a large demand, in consequence of the approaching close of the year and the usual desire which is shown to possess large balances at the banks on December 31. The fact, however, in no way affects the general condition of the money market. The supply of money has become more than ample for our requirements, and there is an impression that the rate will decline to 4 per cent. Gold continues to accumulate in this market, and the supply held by the bank is large, so that, in many respects, the commencement of the New Year will be satisfactory.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Thursday says: "There was the same easy condition of the money market here yesterday as on the day before. There is a moderate demand, and rates rule at 9 and 10 per cent. for first-class paper running three to four months. Money on call was plenty at 6 per cent. Second-class names do not sell at any regular rates. The banks are discounting liberally, and we hear of nothing like stringency."

Mr. E. D. Jones, formerly of Pittsburgh, but for several years past a resident of St. Louis, has recently been elected President of the Second National Bank of that city. Mr. Jones, if will be remembered, was cashier of the Citizens Bank of this city from January 1st, 1854, until he removed to St. Louis in 1860, and his many friends here will be glad to hear of his promotion.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.
Gold	113¼
U. S. Sixes—1881	115¼
" coupons	115¼
5-20—1862	114¾
5-20—1864	115
" 1865	114¾
" 1865 new	114¾
" 1867	115¼
" 1868—coupons	115¾
10-40s	113¾
10-40s—coupons	114¼
Currency 6's	114¾
New 5 per cents	113¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	105¼
Erie	65¼
Iron Mountain	97¾
R. H. & E.	8¾
C. C. & I. C.	38½
St. Paul	35¾
Do. preferred	70¾
Michigan Southern	96¾
Do. Central	91¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾
Rock Island	114
North Western, Common	69
Do. preferred	90
Pacific Mail	33¾
Atlantic Mail	48
Western Union Telegraph	86
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
Union Pacific	95¾
Toledo & Wabash	74¾
Fort Wayne	92¾
Adams Express	97¾
American Express	69¾
United States Express	59¾
Marions	11¾

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., brokers and bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	87¾
Reading, R. R.	102¾
United Co's New Jersey	30¾
Cross Creek Allegh'y R. R.	59¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	57
Philadelphia & Erie	56¾
Lehigh Navigation	72
Pittsburgh City 6's	101
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	47
Central Transportation	

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 24, 1873.

APPLES—Continue quiet and unchanged. $2@2.50 per bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—50 to 60c per gallon.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll, in small packages, 27@28c; medium to good, 17@22c; common to fair 8@12c. Market generally reported quiet and the receipts are in creasing again.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$8.50@9 per bbl.

BROOM CORN—Quiet and unchanged, ranging from 4½ to 6¾c as to quality.

CARBON OIL—Is firm and higher; standard brands quoted at 16½ to 17¾ by the car load—usual advance over these quotations for small lots.

CANNED GOODS—Quiet, but an increased demand is confidently expected next month. Peaches, 3 lbs cans, $3.00@3.25 per dozen; Tomatoes, $2.25@2.37½; Winslow's Corn, 93.

CHEESE—Is quiet but good stock is quoted firm at full prices; prime Goshen, 16½@17c.

COAL—Fresh coal continues very scarce, and we are reported sales at 39@40. Limed, 28@32, as to quality.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case in first hands, and $8 in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and nominally unchanged. Apples, 4@6c; Black-berries, 10@12c; Peaches, 7@9c; Cherries, 20@22c; unpitted, 6@7c.

DRESSED HOGS—5¾@6c per lb.

FLOUR—Is firm and considerably excited and prices are still tending upward; spring wheat may be fairly quoted at $8 to $8.50—the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and red winter wheat at $9.00 to $9.25—fancy brands, $9.50. Everything else that could be found to take their place in making exchange on European cities, and in this way a retaste of the good times a year ago might be brought about.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged. Corn is firmer and 1@2c higher. Oats are quiet and unchanged. Rye is firmer; receipts 17,000 bushels; old western mixed afloat 66½@67c; store 64¾@64½c; white 67@67½c. Oats firmer with a fair demand; receipts 12,000 bushels; new western mixed 51@53c; white 52@56c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime ret 17@20c. Sugar unchanged. Molasses firm at 68@71c. Rice steady at 8@8¾c. Petroleum: crude 9@9½c; refined 21¾@22c. Turpentine firmer at 65¼@66c.

HOGS—Heavy, $6.25@6.50; light, $6.25@6.50. Cattle—Extra, $5.50@6.00; fair to prime, $4.50@5.25; common, $3.50@4.25. Sheep—Extra, $5.00@5.50; fair to good, $4.00@4.75; common, $3.00@3.75.

Hogs: receipts to-day 2,600, making total supply for week thus far 21,800, against 35,800 same time last week; the snow blockade prevented receipts this morning, and there being only 20 car loads in pens these were soon gobbled up at a large advance. A derangement in the supply of water caused the hogs sold this morning to be weighed without water, which resulted to advance d prices; sales 2,000 Ohio and Indiana hogs, 150 to 300 lbs, at $4.50@4.65; heavy lots bringing higher figures.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The snow storm of last night detained trains, so that only 35 cars of cattle arrived, and they ruled too high for sales. They would have gone off readily in the morning at rather better rates than yesterday; 2 cars Illinois, 6¼ cwt, went at 14c; total this week 8,150 against 7,425 last week; a full supply is anticipated for Monday. Sheep were light in to-day; there were 22 cars, comprising 22,800 thus far this week, against 21,100 last week; sales of 2 cars coarse 73 lbs Indiana 5¾c; a car 93 lbs 6¾c; a car 84 lbs Ohio 7c; a car 102 lbs 7c; a car 100 lbs fine 7½c; total 95 lbs Illinois 7¾c. Hogs: to-day, including expected arrivals, 62 cars, making 44,400 thus far this week against 46,000 the same time last week; there is an advance all around; live are worth 4¾@5¼c; a car Ohio 154 lbs selling at $4.95; heavy city dressed 5½c; 250 lbs 5¾c; 200 lbs 6¼c; 160 lbs 6¾c. Figs 7c; western dressed 5¼@6c; 3 cars 150 lbs at 6c.

ALBANY, January 24.—Cattle—Owing to the snow storm stock trains have been detained, and to-day there were no arrivals. Receipts small. Average quality good. There is not enough done to establish a market. Milch cows—but few in the market, for which $45@65 is asked. Sheep and lambs—the supply is large; market dull, and prices ¼c off from those of last week; sales of fine wool sheep at 6@7¼c; coarse wool 6¼@7½c; lambs 7@8c.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Cotton higher with a moderate demand; middling upland 20¾c; sales of futures 2,500; January 19 15-16@20 1-16c; February 19¾@20 1-16c; March 20@20¾c; April 20¾@20¾c; May 21@21½c; June 21¾@21 9-16c; July 22c. Flour less active but firm; shipping grades scarce; receipts 5,000 bbl; superfine western and State $6.35@7.00. White wheat extra $7.50@10.75; extra ohio $7.45@10.65; St. Louis $7.45@13.50. Corn meal less active; yellow western $3.65@3.75. Wheat firmer and demand good at 95@96c. Wheat closed weak; receipts 11,000 bushels; amber western $2.00; red western $1.95 @1.96; fine white western $1.67. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Pork firmer; receipts 17,000 bushels; old western mixed afloat 66½@67c; store 64¾@64½c; white 67@67½c. Oats firmer with a fair demand; receipts 12,000 bushels; new western mixed 51@53c; white 52@56c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime ret 17@20c. Sugar unchanged. Molasses firm at 68@71c. Rice steady at 8@8¾c. Petroleum: crude 9@9½c; refined 21¾@22c. Turpentine firmer at 65¼@66c. Pork steady at $15.75. Beef unchanged; mess $9.00@11.75. Cut meats quiet, shoulders 5¾c; middles dull; long and short clear March 7¾c; short clear spot 8c. Lard firmer; western steam 8¾c; kettle 8¾c. Butter firm; western 15@20c. Cheese firm at 13@16c.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 24.—Consols: for money, 92¾@92¾. American securities: U. S. 5-20s of '65, 92¾; do '67, 93; 10-40s, 90; new 5's 90½; Erie Railway 50¾. Refined petroleum 21¾@21¾d. Linseed oil £33@33 5s.

PARIS, January 24.—Rentes 54 francs.

LIVERPOOL, January 24.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 10¾d; sales 8,000 bales; of American 5,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston 9¾d; sales during the week 64,000 bales; export 4,000 bales; speculation 3,000 bales; stock 445,000 bales; American 96,000 bales; receipts 5,000 bales; stock afloat 328,000 bales; American 265,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat, average 12s 4d@12s 6d; Club 12s 10d@ 12s 11d; red spring 11s 6d@12s 4d; red winter 12s 2d@12s 4d. Corn 27s 9d@28s. Mess pork 62. Beef 90s. Short rib middleg 37s. 38s 9d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 20,000 quarters; American 15,000 quarters. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester heavy and depressed in all branches.

ANTWERP, January 24.—Refined petroleum 44¼ francs.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—Cotton firm and higher; middling 19¾c. Flour steady with a moderate demand at $8.25@8.50. Wheat—demand fair and market firm at $1.75@1.80. Corn—demand fair and market firm at 40@41c. Rye quiet at 86@88c. Groceries firm and unchanged. Eggs firm at 40@42c. Mess pork quiet and unchanged. Lard firm; steam 7¾c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats quiet—shoulders 4¼c; clear rib sides 6@6¼c. Bacon quiet and easier; shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 6¼c; clear sides 7¾c. Green meats firm—shoulders 4c; clear sides 4¾c; hams 8¾@9¼c for medium to light. Hogs steady at $4.25@4.50; principal sales $4.40@4.45; receipts 5,000. Whisky active at 87c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 24.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand; stock light. Wheat opened dull but closed active; No 2 spring $1.25 cash; $1.25¾ seller February; No 3 do $1.11¾@1.12. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 30¾@30¾c cash; 31¾@31¾c seller February. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 68@68¾c. Barley: demand fair and prices advanced; fall No 2 77@77¾c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork dull and prices are nominal at $12 cash. Lard in good demand at full prices; 7¾c cash. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged in every respect; sales of short rib middles at 6¼c. Bacon: demand active and prices advanced to $4.85. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand at 88c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—Sugar: demand fair; inferior 5@6¾c; common 6¾@7¼c; fair to fully fair 7¾@9c; prime 9¼@9¾c. Molasses in good demand; common 40@50c; fair to choice 55@67c. Cotton steady; sales 700 bales; good ordinary 18c; low middlings 18¾c; middlings 19¾c; middling Orleans 19¾c; receipts 8,646 bales; exports, Liverpool, 3,169 bales; Manchaga 1,000 bales; coast 2,185 bales; stock 203,770 bales; week's sales 45,000 bales; receipts net 55,418 bales; gross 18,453 bales; exports, Great Britain, 12,260 bales; Continent 5,426 bales; coast 8,252 bales.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The stormy weather which prevailed to-day, had a depressing influence on business, and dullness pervaded every department. The market for cotton goods is unchanged, but firm for all descriptions. Brown, Bleached and colored goodings are in good demand, and rolled jacconets are in request. Cassimeres and suitings are less active. Foreign goods exceptionally quiet, except for clothing lines.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—Cotton steady; low middling advanced to 18¾c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat advanced to $1.70@1.80. Other grain unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Mess pork $13.00. Bacon shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 7¾c; clear sides 8c. Bulk meats: shoulders 3¾@3¼c; clear rib sides 6¼c; clear sides 6¾c. Lard: tierce 8@8¼c; keg 9@9¼c. Sweet pickled hams 12@13¼c. Whisky: demand good at 87@88c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—Flour firm and demand light. Wheat steady; western red at $1.95@1.96; amber $2. Rye steady at 90c. Corn in limited request; new yellow 59@60c. Oats dull; white 43@52c. Petroleum: crude 14¾c; refined 21¾@22c. Whisky steady at 93@94c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 24.—Cotton: demand fair and market firm; low middling 18c. Flour in fair demand and market firm; extra family $7.00@8.50. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 38c. Oats in demand at full prices, 48@51c. Barley—no sales. Provisions better. Bulk Meats: shoulders 5c; clear rib sides 7½c; clear sides 7¾c. Hams: sugar cured 14c. Hogs $4@4.50.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet; choice white, $2.15@ 2.20; fair to prime, $1.85@2.10; western red, $1.78@1.95; amber, $2.00@2.05. Corn dull; mixed western, 61½c. Oats quiet; mixed western, 43@45c; white, 46@47c. Rye firm, at 95@ $1.00. Petroleum unchanged; no sales. Western butter unchanged. Whisky firmer, at 94c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 24.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat: demand active and prices advanced; extra white Michigan $2.03; No 1 do $1.87; amber do $1.78; No 2 red $1.78. Corn: demand fair and market firm, high mixed spot 38¾c; seller February 39c. Oats—demand active and prices advanced; No 2 34¾c; Michigan 32c. Dressed hogs $4.80@5.00.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat dull and market unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.51; No. 2 do $1.24¾. Oats in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 26¾c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 mixed 38c. Rye dull and prices nominal; No. 1 70c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; fall No. 2 86c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 24.—Flour steady. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; sales 1,000; No 1 red winter $1.74; No 2 do $1.70. Corn quiet at 45@46c. Oats steady with a moderate demand at 37c. Refined petroleum stronger; standard white car lots 19@19¼c; small lots 19¾@20c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 24.—Cotton higher; low middling 18c. Flour scarcer and firmer, at $6.50@10.50. Corn easier, at 57@58c. Oats quiet, at 48@50c. Hay declined, at $30@34. Bran active, at 24@27c. Meat still; shoulders active, at 5¼c; clear sides 7@7¼c. Lard firm, at 8¾@9¼.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 24.—Flour: demand good at full prices, $5.50. Wheat: demand fair at $1.50@1.75. Oats steady at 27@28c. Provisions strong. Bulk Meats: shoulders 4¼c; clear rib sides 6¾c. Bacon: shoulders 5¾c; clear sides 8c. Lard steady at 8c. Hogs firm at $3.90@ 4.30; receipts 2,000.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 24.—Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1.73. Oats steady at 40c. Barley firm.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—3 do hay, 1 do bran, Beckert & G; 2 do o bbls, C A Wurmcastle; 4 do do, B D Moore; 109 bbls paper, P P Mfg Co; 17 do bows, Lyle B & Co; 6 bbls oil, Moyer & Co; 8 do do, Bell & Co; 2 do do, 2 do d apples, Wilson Bro; 4 do do, H Rea Jr, 1 do eggs, 3 firkins butter, P Duff & Son; 4 do, 2 do dressed hogs, Loh & C; 4 rolls leather, D Hamilton; 20 bales hay, Citizens P R Co; 170 sks bran, J & W Fairley; 30 tres beef, W B Hays & Co; 19 bunches

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PARKER'S LANDING.

The Business Portion of the Town Destroyed.

THE FIRE SWEEPING BOTH SIDES OF MAIN STREET.

Rapid Work of the Flames.

THE PROMINENT BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

Estimated Loss Nearly $100,000.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
PARKERS LANDING, PA., January 19, 1872.

Our little town was the scene of a disastrous conflagration this afternoon, that has almost wiped it out of existence. The fire commenced about a quarter to four o'clock, the first intimation being given by smoke issuing from the billiard room over the Opera House Restaurant on Main street. When it was discovered the flames had made considerable headway, and though an alarm was quickly spread through the town and the people gathered in force, it was found impossible to check the flames, and they swept with great rapidity northward, as far as the residence of Mr. S. D. Karns, and southward to Trent's dry goods store, clearing everything before them on either side of the street, and bringing to ashes the best portion of the business part of the town. The buildings being generally of frame, and as dry as powder, burned with great intensity, making it almost impossible to come within working distance. Every effort at first was made to check the progress of the fire with the limited fire apparatus owned by the town but finding all their efforts in this direction fruitless, the people turned their attention to other methods and tore down one or two buildings in the path of the flames which alone saved the town from total destruction.

As it is however, the best part of Parker's is gone. Among the chief buildings destroyed were the Opera House, with restaurant and billiard rooms attached, Barthods notion store, Graff's hardware store, the Union house, the Greeley house, Odd Fellows Hall, *Daily Transcript* building, Exchange hotel, McManus house, Dolan's store, Hoffman's store, Lehman's shoe store, Mr. Wallace's residence; the latter had been partially torn down, which stopped the flames in that direction The flames spread with such rapidity that but few of the goods in the buildings could be saved, and the destruction in most cases was complete. The greatest confusion prevailed during the time the fire progressed, but so far as could be ascertained at this hour, no lives were lost.

The total pecuniary loss is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000, some of which is insured, but the greatest amount of which is a total loss to the merchants and property owners. There is so much confusion here to-night that it is impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy details of the losses or of insurance. All the families who have been thrown out have been cared for by those who escaped from the flames. The blow is a severe one just now to Parker's, but there is no evidence of discouragement among any of the people as all seem to accept the situation with the best possible grace. S.

Additional Particulars.

The following additional particulars we glean from reports, in regard to the Parker fire. One hundred families are rendered homeless by this calamity, who now ask for assistance. The new town is almost entirely swept away.

The bridge across the river was saved. In addition to the buildings already mentioned yesterday. The school house and twenty-five other buildings on the hill side were destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, though its origin is still unknown. It is said that there was but one hand engine in the town, and had it been in condition the vast destruction might have been avoided. There were no lives lost. The greatest confusion prevailed at the breaking out of the fire, and it is said that for a time immediately pursued after the fire commenced to spread, the people blocking the streets in trying to save their household goods and themselves from the fell destruction.

A COLLEGE RANSACKED.

A Little Sensation at Washington, Pa.

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1872.

Considerable excitement was created here today by the action of the Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, who took possession of the Academy for the time and searched it through. The cause of such a step is said to be trouble about the Colleges. The people generally were very much excited and for a time it was feared that there would be an open rupture, but calmer counsels prevailed, and peace was preserved. There has been quite a furore here for a long time that has created such an excitement. P.

PETROLIA CITY, PA.

A Large Oil Strike—Well Flowing Over One Hundred and Fifty Barrels a Day.

PETROLIA, PA., January 20, 1873.

The well owned by C. D. Lewis and others, of Petrolia, struck the third sand rock on Saturday evening. The oil was thrown over the derrick, and the well is now flowing one hundred and fifty barrels per day. G. B.

A Roll of Honor.

The Washington Pa.,*Reporter* speaking of the college in that town says:

The Convention to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania, consists of one hundred and thirty-three gentlemen, elected from all parts of the Keystone State. The fourteen of this number educated at Jefferson and Washington Colleges constitute more than the tenth of that august body. Of these one graduated at Jefferson as follows: H. N. M'Allister in 1833; J. McDowell Sharpe in 1848; Silas M. Clark in 1852; Thomas Ewing and Augustus S. Landis in 1853; Samuel C. T. Dodd in 1857; and Thomas H. B. Patterson in 1854. And one at graduate at Washington: John H. Walker in 1822; John M'Col-lough, M. D., in 1826; Samuel L. Russell in 1834; David W. Patterson in 1839; and Wm. M'Lean in 1841; and Samuel A. Purviance (one of the seven surviving members who framed the Constitutional Convention of 1837), and George V. Lawrence were students there for some considerable time.

Ulysses Mercur, Jefferson, 1842, was chosen a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Cyrus L. Pershing—Jefferson, 1848—a President Judge, and James P. Sterrett—Jefferson, 1845—and Edwin H. Stowe—Washington, 1845—were each unanimously nominated at the late election. Wm. S. Moore—Washington, 1847—takes his seat in the National Congress, and James G. Blaine, of the same class, is returned for a fifth term to the same House, over which he so ably presides. Lemuel Paul Ross—Jefferson, 1841—returns to Congress for a second term. Leonidas Sexton, a graduate of Jefferson in 1847, is elected Lieutenat Governor of Indiana.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Man Crushed to Death Under the Wheels.

Coroner West held an inquest last evening on the body of Joseph Parker, a coal wagon driver, in the employ of Mr. J. S. Lytle, at Hazlewood (Twenty-third ward). It appears that the deceased had a load of coal and in going to the bank before crossing the railroad track, put on the brake so as to avoid any accident. After he had crossed the track, he attempted to get off his saddle horse, to unhitch it. While he was doing so he slipped and fell under the wagon, both wheels passing over him, breaking his neck and crushing his skull, killing him almost instantly. He was known as a careful driver; and had been in the employ of Mr. Lytle for several months. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was twenty-seven years of age, and leaves a wife.

Black Diamonds.

During the present rise in the river the following coal boats and barges were ready to go out, and some of them have gone, though the sudden and heavy run of ice from the Allegheny cause a detention of some of the boats. However, those not already gone will probably get off a day or two, or as soon as the weather moderates.

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Steamers.	Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Ella Lamon	3	—	70,000
Tom Lyster	—	6	70,000
Reindeer	—	6	70,000
J. S. Mercer	5	—	110,000
Eagle	6	1 fuel	120,000
Oil Valley	3	2	110,000
Total	17	15	550,000

FOR CINCINNATI.

Wm. Stone	8		75,000

Lawrence Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the Lawrence Railroad Company was held in this city on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at which time an election for a Board of Directors was held to serve during the ensuing year. The election resulted in the choice of the following named persons: G. W. Cass, J. N. McCullough, Thomas D. Messler and John R. Jackson, of this city. A. L. Crawford and R. W. Cunningham, of New Castle, and Caleb B. Wick, of Youngstown. At a subsequent meeting of the Board yesterday, it organized by electing Thomas D. Messler President, and F. M. Hutchinson Secretary and Treasurer.

....County Controller Warner and his assistants are busy making out the annual report of the fiscal affairs of the county.

LYNCH'S FATE.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

A Review of the Case—The Murder Last June—The Arrest, Trial and Conviction of Ambrose E. Lynch—His Side of the Story—The Reverse Statements—The Legal Efforts in his Behalf—The Final Scene on Saturday—Judge Sterrett Refers to the Facts—"A Premeditated Murder"—The Prisoner Called up for Sentence—Touching Remarks of Judge Sterrett—The Death Sentence Pronounced—The Demeanor of Lynch—The Features of the Scene.

A solemn and impressive scene was enacted in the Criminal Court on Saturday, the occasion being that set apart for the final disposition, so far as our County Courts are concerned, of the case of Ambrose E. Lynch, convicted of murder. The circumstances of the tragic affair, in which he took so terrible a part, have hardly faded from the remembrance of our readers.

ONE NIGHT IN JUNE

of last year, a man was found in a dying condition near the corner of Arch street and North avenue, Allegheny, and upon being removed to the lock-up, died in a few minutes. Previous to his removal from the place where first found, Ambrose E Lynch came up and announced to the little crowd gathered around the fallen man, that he (Lynch) "had cut him," an assurance which he repeated to the police, as they came up, and which led to his being taken into custody. In the lock-up, while imprisoned in full view of the corpse of his victim, Lynch confessed in reference to the affair, and alleged that he had cut the man because he found him in his sister's room. The murdered man was William Hadfield, well known in the community, and of good repute.

MRS. TEET'S STORY.

The trial came off in a few weeks and the evidence was fully detailed in our reports at the time. On the trial, his sister, Mrs. Teets, as she had done at the inquest, denied positively that Hadfield had visited her on the evening in question for immoral purposes. She said that her husband had gotten into a difficulty with a young woman in the upper part of the city and she was very anxious to effect an amicable arrangement. With Mrs. Hadfield she was very well acquainted, having done sewing in her family for eighteen years past, and to her she confided the trouble. It was then suggested that Mr Hadfield might be able to aid in satisfactorily compromising the matter, and accordingly an appointment was made for him to visit the young woman that night and stop at Mrs. Teet's house on Arch street on his way home from the negotiation. He took these steps on the evening of the night being hot and the interview likely to be prolonged, he requested permission to remove his superfluous clothing. Afterwards he concluded to take of his boots and go to the hydrant in the back yard to wash his feet. It was soon after his return to the room that Lynch burst the door open and began his his ferocious onslaught. This statement, so far as it refers to the appointment arrangement for Hadfield with Mrs. Teets, and the purposes for which it was made, was confirmed by Mrs. Hadfield, who earnestly repudiated any suspicion of her husband's infidelity.

LYNCH'S STORY.

Lynch's statement differed from this in that he alleged he broke the door open and found the man in the bed partially disrobed, when he in a frenzy of rage, stabbed him twice, felled, knocked of his sister who interfered. While he was scuffling the light went out and Hadfield disappeared.

The accused, after a trial continuing for three days, was convicted of murder in the first degree. His counsel, Messrs. Mackrell and Bredin, moved for a new trial, taking exceptions to several points in the charge of the Court. It was known a week ago, to a few, that the case would be pushed for final disposition on Saturday, but the matter at the request of the authorities was kept from publication in order that the spectacle of a throng of morbid curiosity seekers in the court room might be avoided. Thus it happened that the crowd in the lobby was not larger than on ordinary "sentence days," while there were but few members of the bar present inside the railing.

Judge Sowe occupied the bench at the opening of the Court, and about an hour was spent in the disposal of routine business, imposing lighter sentences (noted elsewhere) and the regular Saturday business.

About o'clock,

LYNCH WAS BROUGHT INTO COURT

and almost immediately, His Honor, Judge Sterrett, who had been sent for to the Court of Common Pleas, made his appearance. In the interval of waiting, the prisoner talked with his counsel, and afterwards to the District Attorney, with whom he appeared to be on very good terms. He assured that official that he harbored no ill feeling towards him, and that as District Attorney he had only done his duty, in the kindest possible manner. Lynch looked pale and had lost flesh since his confinement, but did not seem in the least to be suffering. He was neatly dressed, wearing drab pantaloons, striped with black, a heavy pilot-cloth overcoat, and a white shirt, with collar and black necktie. He had been informed of the decision of the Court previously, and was therefore not unprepared for the ordeal in the Court room. He conversed freely with his friends and lawyers, and seemed but little oppressed with the terrible situation in which he was placed.

In the meantime, while the prisoner was conversing with his friends, His Honor Judge Sterrett was engaged in arranging the papers and in consultation with Judge Stowe. Evidently His Honor felt that he had disagreeable work before him, and felt like putting it off as long as possible.

At about half-past twelve o'clock the case was called up, and immediately there was a death-like silence in the Court-room. Judge Sterrett then announced that they had

OVERRULED THE MOTION

for a new trial, and proceeded to read the opinion of the Court. The first portion of the paper was principally in reference to the legal points involved, and after disposing of them His Honor said: The

FACTS OF THE CASE,

as presented by the testimony, were within a very narrow compass. It was not denied, nor could it have been with any hope of success that the prisoner inflicted the wounds which so speedily caused the death of William Hadfield. There was no serious conflict of testimony as to the time, place and circumstances under which the mortal stab was inflicted. There was no evidence of legal provocation, and after the listening at the door of her private apartment, for a short time, he took out his knife, opened it, and after a second effort broke open the door of her room, and finding the deceased there, stabbed him three times. As to these prominent facts, the jury under the evidence could entertain no doubts. Did the evidence justify them in finding, as they did, that the act of the prisoner, in thus taking the life of William Hadfield, was wilful, malicious, deliberate and premeditated. We are constrained to say that it did. On this point, the declarations of the prisoner were most conclusive against him. In the first place he admitted that while listening at the door of his sister's room he took out and opened his knife, and then forced open the door. For what purpose was this preparation made? Was it for the purpose of attack or defense? In any event, the declarations of the prisoner afterwards were sufficient to dispose of it. Shortly after the tragic occurrence in the house, and when Hadfield had fallen, and was lying near the corner of Arch (Beaver) street and the Fair Ground, he came up with his knife in his hand, and stated, according to the testimony, that

HE HAD KILLED HIM,

that he had cut him, and exhibiting the knife, stated that it was the instrument with which he had cut him, and declared that if he had had a larger knife he would have put him through faster.

Again, at the Mayor's office, when officer Wilson informed him that Hadfield was dead, and asked him if he was not sorry, he threw up his hands and said "No," and then made use of the expressions heretofore alluded to by that witness, which we will not repeat—indicating not only that he had accomplished what he intended, but that he would, under similar circumstances, repeat the act.

With this evidence before them, uncontradicted as it was, how could any conscientious and intelligent jury reach any other satisfactory conclusion, than that the killing of William Hadfield, by the prisoner, was not only malicious, but wilful, deliberate and premeditated, and therefore murder of the first degree?

In the light of our duty, and in view of the dread consequences to the prisoner which must follow, we have carefully considered the motion in violation of law and fact upon which this verdict rests, and have reached the painful conclusion that it is firm and that the verdict should not be disturbed.

The motion for a new trial is therefore overruled.

BY THE COURT.

When His Honor concluded, Clerk McGonnigle said, "Prisoner stand up. Have you anything to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?"

The prisoner answered—"I have nothing to say. I suppose anything I would say would be of no use."

Judge Sterritt then proceeded to pass

THE SENTENCE OF DEATH,

saying, "Ambrose E. Lynch, you were indicted and tried for the murder of William Hadfield. A jury of your fellow-citizens, after a patient and careful consideration of the testimony presented to them, have declared, under the solemn sanction of their oaths, that you are guilty of murder in the first degree.

By your hand a husband and a father—respected by all who knew him—was stricken down and hurried into eternity with scarcely a moment's warning, and his wife and children left to mourn his untimely end and their irreparable loss. While your conviction and punishment may serve to satisfy the demands of violated law and deter others from the commission of crime, the lost husband and father cannot be restored.

The penalty affixed by law to the felony of which you stand committed, like the crime itself, is a fearful one, and we have no discretion in regard to it. The penalty is death at such time as the Governor may appoint.

In view of this we would in all sincerity and kindness urge you to make a wise improvement of the time that may be allotted to you in making your peace with God, and preparing for the great change that awaits you. Do not allow yourself to be flattered with the hope that the judgment we are about to pronounce may be averted. If you do you may realize the disappointment when it may be too late. Every reasonable and proper opportunity will be offered you of seeking the advice of those kind and sympathizing Christian friends, who will always esteem it a privilege to visit you and assist you by their counsel and their prayers in securing an interest in the Atoning Sacrifice provided for our fallen race. Nothing remains for us but to pronounce the sentence which the law has affixed to the crime of murder in the first degree.

The sentence of the law is that you, Ambrose E. Lynch, be taken hence to the jail of Allegheny county, whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, at such time as the Governor of this Commonwealth by his warrant may appoint, and that then and there you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God, in His infinite goodness, have mercy on your soul!

LYNCH'S DEMEANOR.

During the delivery of this sentence Lynch stood up, and manifested not the slightest emotion, twisting his mustache and looking as much unconcerned as the least interested spectator. Just before uttering the sentence finally, Judge Sterrett requested the members of the bar and auditors to stand, which was accorded to and formed an unusual but solemnly impressive episode in the proceedings.

TAKEN TO JAIL.

Immediately after the sentence had been pronounced, Lynch was taken in charge by the Court Officer, and after bidding a few of his friends present good bye, and inviting them to visit him, he was taken back to his cell, where he will remain to await Gov. Hartranft's final disposition of his case—fixing the day of execution.

ONE NIGHT IN JUNE

of last year, a man was found in a dying condition near the corner of Arch street and North avenue, Allegheny, and upon being removed to the lock-up, died in a few minutes. Previous to his removal from the place where first found, Ambrose E Lynch came up and announced to the little crowd gathered around the fallen man, that he (Lynch) "had cut him," an assurance which he repeated to the police, as they came up, and which led to his being taken into custody. In the lock-up, while imprisoned in full view of the corpse of his victim, Lynch confessed in reference to the affair, and alleged that he had cut the man because he found him in his sister's room. The murdered man was William Hadfield, well known in the community, and of good repute.

MRS. TEET'S STORY.

The trial came off in a few weeks and the evidence was fully detailed in our reports at the time. On the trial, his sister, Mrs. Teets, as she had done at the inquest, denied positively that Hadfield had visited her on the evening in question for immoral purposes. She said that her husband had gotten into a difficulty with a young woman in the upper part of the city and she was very anxious to effect an amicable arrangement. With Mrs. Hadfield she was very well acquainted, having done sewing in her family for eighteen years past, and to her she confided the trouble. It was then suggested that Mr Hadfield might be able to aid in satisfactorily compromising the matter, and accordingly an appointment was made for him to visit the young woman that night and stop at Mrs. Teet's house on Arch street on his way home from the negotiation. He took these steps on the evening of the night being hot and the interview likely to be prolonged, he requested permission to remove his superfluous clothing. Afterwards he concluded to take of his boots and go to the hydrant in the back yard to wash his feet. It was soon after his return to the room that Lynch burst the door open and began his his ferocious onslaught. This statement, so far as it refers to the appointment arrangement for Hadfield with Mrs. Teets, and the purposes for which it was made, was confirmed by Mrs. Hadfield, who earnestly repudiated any suspicion of her husband's infidelity.

LYNCH'S STORY.

Lynch's statement differed from this in that he alleged he broke the door open and found the man in the bed partially disrobed, when he in a frenzy of rage, stabbed him twice, felled, knocked of his sister who interfered. While he was scuffling the light went out and Hadfield disappeared.

The accused, after a trial continuing for three days, was convicted of murder in the first degree. His counsel, Messrs. Mackrell and Bredin, moved for a new trial, taking exceptions to several points in the charge of the Court. It was known a week ago, to a few, that the case would be pushed for final disposition on Saturday, but the matter at the request of the authorities was kept from publication in order that the spectacle of a throng of morbid curiosity seekers in the court room might be avoided. Thus it happened that the crowd in the lobby was not larger than on ordinary "sentence days," while there were but few members of the bar present inside the railing.

Judge Sowe occupied the bench at the opening of the Court, and about an hour was spent in the disposal of routine business, imposing lighter sentences (noted elsewhere) and the regular Saturday business.

About o'clock,

LYNCH WAS BROUGHT INTO COURT

and almost immediately, His Honor, Judge Sterrett, who had been sent for to the Court of Common Pleas, made his appearance. In the interval of waiting, the prisoner talked with his counsel, and afterwards to the District Attorney, with whom he appeared to be on very good terms. He assured that official that he harbored no ill feeling towards him, and that as District Attorney he had only done his duty, in the kindest possible manner. Lynch looked pale and had lost flesh since his confinement, but did not seem in the least to be suffering. He was neatly dressed, wearing drab pantaloons, striped with black, a heavy pilot-cloth overcoat, and a white shirt, with collar and black necktie. He had been informed of the decision of the Court previously, and was therefore not unprepared for the ordeal in the Court room. He conversed freely with his friends and lawyers, and seemed but little oppressed with the terrible situation in which he was placed.

In the meantime, while the prisoner was conversing with his friends, His Honor Judge Sterrett was engaged in arranging the papers and in consultation with Judge Stowe. Evidently His Honor felt that he had disagreeable work before him, and felt like putting it off as long as possible.

At about half-past twelve o'clock the case was called up, and immediately there was a death-like silence in the Court-room. Judge Sterrett then announced that they had

OVERRULED THE MOTION

for a new trial, and proceeded to read the opinion of the Court. The first portion of the paper was principally in reference to the legal points involved, and after disposing of them His Honor said: The

FACTS OF THE CASE,

as presented by the testimony, were within a very narrow compass. It was not denied, nor could it have been with any hope of success that the prisoner inflicted the wounds which so speedily caused the death of William Hadfield. There was no serious conflict of testimony as to the time, place and circumstances under which the mortal stab was inflicted. There was no evidence of legal provocation, and after the listening at the door of her private apartment, for a short time, he took out his knife, opened it, and after a second effort broke open the door of her room, and finding the deceased there, stabbed him three times. As to these prominent facts, the jury under the evidence could entertain no doubts. Did the evidence justify them in finding, as they did, that the act of the prisoner, in thus taking the life of William Hadfield, was wilful, malicious, deliberate and premeditated. We are constrained to say that it did. On this point, the declarations of the prisoner were most conclusive against him. In the first place he admitted that while listening at the door of his sister's room he took out and opened his knife, and then forced open the door. For what purpose was this preparation made? Was it for the purpose of attack or defense? In any event, the declarations of the prisoner afterwards were sufficient to dispose of it. Shortly after the tragic occurrence in the house, and when Hadfield had fallen, and was lying near the corner of Arch (Beaver) street and the Fair Ground, he came up with his knife in his hand, and stated, according to the testimony, that

HE HAD KILLED HIM,

that he had cut him, and exhibiting the knife, stated that it was the instrument with which he had cut him, and declared that if he had had a larger knife he would have put him through faster.

Again, at the Mayor's office, when officer Wilson informed him that Hadfield was dead, and asked him if he was not sorry, he threw up his hands and said "No," and then made use of the expressions heretofore alluded to by that witness, which we will not repeat—indicating not only that he had accomplished what he intended, but that he would, under similar circumstances, repeat the act.

With this evidence before them, uncontradicted as it was, how could any conscientious and intelligent jury reach any other satisfactory conclusion, than that the killing of William Hadfield, by the prisoner, was not only malicious, but wilful, deliberate and premeditated, and therefore murder of the first degree?

In the light of our duty, and in view of the dread consequences to the prisoner which must follow, we have carefully considered the motion in violation of law and fact upon which this verdict rests, and have reached the painful conclusion that it is firm and that the verdict should not be disturbed.

The motion for a new trial is therefore overruled.

BY THE COURT.

When His Honor concluded, Clerk McGonnigle said, "Prisoner stand up. Have you anything to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?"

The prisoner answered—"I have nothing to say. I suppose anything I would say would be of no use."

Judge Sterritt then proceeded to pass

THE SENTENCE OF DEATH,

saying, "Ambrose E. Lynch, you were indicted and tried for the murder of William Hadfield. A jury of your fellow-citizens, after a patient and careful consideration of the testimony presented to them, have declared, under the solemn sanction of their oaths, that you are guilty of murder in the first degree.

By your hand a husband and a father—respected by all who knew him—was stricken down and hurried into eternity with scarcely a moment's warning, and his wife and children left to mourn his untimely end and their irreparable loss. While your conviction and punishment may serve to satisfy the demands of violated law and deter others from the commission of crime, the lost husband and father cannot be restored.

The penalty affixed by law to the felony of which you stand committed, like the crime itself, is a fearful one, and we have no discretion in regard to it. The penalty is death at such time as the Governor may appoint.

In view of this we would in all sincerity and kindness urge you to make a wise improvement of the time that may be alloted to you in making your peace with God, and preparing for the great change that awaits you. Do not allow yourself to be flattered with the hope that the judgment we are about to pronounce may be averted. If you do you may realize the disappointment when it may be too late. Every reasonable and proper opportunity will be offered you of seeking the advice of those kind and sympathizing Christian friends, who will always

A BROKEN RAIL.

Accident on the Allegheny Valley Road—A Sleeping Car Hurled Down an Embankment.

Again a railroad horror has to be chronicled. This time it is the Allegheny Valley Railroad that furnishes the details, though not so many lives are lost, and the cars are not burned; yet the passengers of a sleeping car are hurled down an embankment into the river. The excuse is again a broken rail. Science has not yet developed the manufacture of rails to such an extent so as to prevent accidents of this nature.

It appears that the night express, which left here on Thursday evening, encountered considerable difficulty in its progress on this side of Scrubgrass, by land washings, owing to the heavy rains of the previous night, and had been detained several hours. When near Scrubgrass the train commenced to run its usual speed. The locomotive, tender and baggage had passed the rail safely, when the sleeper jumped the track and was hurled down the embankment, turning over several times, and landed in the river. Mr. J. M. Riter, the well known boiler maker of this city, was the only one killed.

Prothonotary Joseph Ross of this city, John M. Rich and Charles Cornell of Oil City, were very seriously injured. There were others slightly injured, among which was Mr. Hepburn, Superintendent of the Oil Creek Railroad. The accident was caused by a broken rail. As soon as the accident happened the passengers who could crawl assisted by the conductor, engineer and brakemen, fell to work to rescue the uninjured and alleviate the sufferings of the wounded.

The Railway Company offered to send a special train to this city, with the injured, if they desired, but Franklin and Oil City was preferred.

Mr. Rose was taken to Oil City, where every care and attention was bestowed upon him by the Company. Last evening he telegraphed to his son Thomas to come to him, and that he was not so badly injured as at first reported. Mr. Riter, the gentleman who was killed, leaves a wife and child, who reside in Allegheny city. He was much respected, and many sincere friends will grieve at his sudden taking off, and sympathize with his widow in this her bereavement.

LATER.

The following additional information in regard to the accident which happened to the night express on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, on Friday last, about noon, at a point called St. George's, near Scrubgrass, may prove interesting to our readers. It appears from the statement of the passengers on the train, that they were running along at a slow rate of speed in order to somewhat make up for the delays occasioned by the land slides along the road, that were caused by the previous night's rain storm. It will be remembered that the accident occurred by a broken rail; that the entire train had passed the point safely except the sleeping car, which jumped the track and was hurled down an embankment into the river, and submerged in the water to the car lights. Mr. Riter, who was instantly killed, had to be hauled up with a rope. It is said he got on at Parker's, and remarked to a friend after the train started, that at the rate of speed they were going, they would soon be at their journey's end, little apparently thinking that the end would be reached with such a terrible certainty, leaving him indeed at the end of life's journey. Mr. Riter was a widower, and has no children. Both the engineer and fireman were scalded by the escaping steam, but are not considered dangerous; John S. Rice, Oil City, internal concussion; Cornell, Oil City, internal concussion and injuries about the face and head; temporal artery cut near the ear by glass; came near bleeding to death; will probably get along; C. P. Hepburn, Superintendent Oil Creek Road, severe cut on his forehead and injuries to his legs; Thomas Garrard, Pittsburgh, bruised severely, and arm sprained and bruised; came near drowning; rescued by Henry Fisher; Henry Fisher, Oil City, slight bruises and cut on hand; John Kline, Pittsburgh, slight bruises on head and body bruised; John Price, Pittsburgh, conductor of sleeper, head and face cut and thumb broken; Dawber Pittsburgh, arm and hand bruised and cut. The conductors statement to the Superintendent of the road, is to the effect that the train was running at the time of the accident will be found below and it as follows:

To J. J. Lawrence, Superintendent.

We left Scrubgrass at 12:30, and reached a point about 28, George's Well about four miles north of Scrubgrass, consuming from thirteen to fifteen minutes, when the hind truck of the second coach went off the track, slewed to the hill, uncoupling forward coach and sleeper, the river side turning a complete somersault and stopping in the river fifteen feet from the shore in as many feet of water. I was in the baggage car and when I got back found all the passengers, with the exception of the occupants of the sleeper. We experienced great trouble in getting them ashore owing to the absence of any kind of timber. The ice had gorged between the sleeper and shore and we got branches of trees in the river to get them to shore. Had we secure the car by means of bell ropes to prevent it being carried along by ice. After getting the passengers to shore we found the body of James M. Riter, a boiler maker of this city, in the sleeper and got him out. Proceed an axe and cut a hole in the top of the car and got him out. Can't say whether he was killed or drowned. The body was taken to Scrubgrass by train No 13. Dr. Sampson, of Edenboton, and Dr. H. Baldwin, of Oil City, were passengers, and did good service. Mr. Danler and Mr. Garrard stopped at Franklin, which was their destination. The rest all came to Oil City, and are under the care of Dr. Davis. Everything that can be done has been done for their comfort.

M. M. ERATT, Conductor.

It is supposed that the rail was broken by the engine and forward car.

The accident was overawing, some of them, were miraculous. Superintendent Hepburn was wedged in the wreck by his feet, with his body under water. Charley Cornell, conductor of a freight train, saw and released him. Mr. J. S. Rice, express messenger, was thrown through a window, taking Mr. Ross out with him. The brakeman escaped through the end of the car.

A statement made by Mr. Ross in regard to the accident is substantially as follows:

I was in the middle of the sleeping car, sitting by the side of the man who was killed, and talking with him. When the car went over he was shot against the roof of the car and then violently down. I was thrown across the car and badly cut and bruised. When the car righted I gained my feet. The water was up to my arm-pits. I called to Riter to stand and keep his head up, but he answered but sank down in the water. I and I saw him no more. I saw an opening (a sky-light window) and got my hand and head through it and called for help. In a little while men came and cut the wood and sheet iron away with an axe and took me out. That's all I remember. The engineer, Mr. Sarah, Al. Carr, is considered as one of the best on the road, and bears a good record for care and sobriety. Mr. Riter had some $4,000 in Government bonds on his person, besides other valuables which were taken care of by Mr. Gregory, of the Scrubgrass House.

Some interesting statistics were given about divorces, a majority of which are applied for by women. A large number of divorces, it is said, originate with the extravagance of women. The lecturer thought women, as a class, were not more extravagant than men, and these difficulties could be accounted for by a lack of frankness on the part of husbands, in regard to the state of their business.

FREE LOVE.

The lecturer had intended to devote a part of the evening to the consideration of this subject, but she expressed her contempt of the question by saying she would not soil her garments—something unclean. In the brief time devoted to the subject, however, she took occasion to handle Mrs. Woodhull and the principles she advocated rather severely, which, of course, came in for a share of attention. Woodhull, in her tour of advocacy of free love, was closely followed by Tilton, with compliments to Woodhull, and her free divorce theory. These two principles were characterized as "a devil from the Siamese twins, whose father is Beelzebub."

At half-past nine o'clock Mrs. Livermore closed her lecture with an eloquent appeal for the divine institution of marriage, and the abolition of the present facilities for divorce. As the audience retired the expressions of satisfaction were numerous, while many expressed the opinion that the lecture was the greatest success of the season.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A Prominent Citizen Succumbs to Heart Disease—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday morning a prominent business man of this city, Mr. William Stark, the senior member of the firm of Stark, McMahon & Co., engine builders, corner of First avenue and Liberty street, called suddenly, while riding in car 6 of the Birmingham line. He took some to his office as usual about eight o'clock in the morning, sat down in the first room and read the papers, his partner, Mr. McMahon, in the next, exchanged the usual compliments of the day. A short time after Mr. Henry Ventsch, the chief engineer of the establishment, came in, but noticing nothing strange in Mr. Stark's appearance, and from his conversation seemed to be in his usual manner of health. The engineer went out of the office into the works. A short time after Mr. Stark followed and complained to Mr. Ventsch that he felt very ill. He seemed in agony and Mr. V. advised him to go home, which he started to do. The engineer offered to go with him, but he said he thought he could go home alone. He, however, kept upon accompanying him to the corner of Smithfield street and put him in a car. When the corner was reached, Mr. Stark had grown much worse, and he concluded to go home with him. They got into a car and when they came to the bridge, the conductor came along to collect his fare Mr. Ventsch put his hand in his pocket to get the requisite change, but Mr. Stark told him to hold on, that he had sufficient change to pay. As he was in the act of putting his hand in his pocket, he fell into the engineer's arms. He asked him what was the matter, when he raised his eyes and replied, "It's all up," and expired. He was carried in the car to his residence on Carson street, Thirtieth ward, (South Pittsburgh). Coroner West was notified of the occurrence, and a, once, proceeded to the house to hold an inquest. Mr Ventsch, the engineer, Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Stark's partner, and Mr. Stark's wife testified to the deceased often having complained of pain in the region of the heart. Dr. J. H. Roberts gave it as his opinion that the deceased, died from heart disease. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered. Mr. Stark was a machinist by trade, and well known in this city as a man of sterling probity, *Sons* reproach. He leaves a wife and four children, besides many friends. The sad event mourns his sudden demise, and sympathize with the widow and orphans in their great affliction.

....Twelve persons, six ladies and six gentlemen, received the rite of confirmation at St. Peters Episcopal church on Sunday morning; the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot was assisted in the services by the Rev. T. L. Bellam.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, JAN. 21, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, No. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

134,349. Machine for Bending Sockets—Mildred Bakey, Elma, Pa., assignor to himself, George A. Chalfant, and J. L. Robinson, same place.

134,370. Regenerative Furnace Valve—Himan Frank, Pittsburgh.

134,372. Metallurgic Gas Furnace Valve—Himan Frank, Pittsburgh.

134,373. Regenerator for Metallurgic Furnace—Himan Frank, Pittsburgh.

134,374. Brick for Constructing Metallurgic Furnaces—Himan Frank, Pittsburgh.

134,375. Rack for Windows and Cars—Traugott Frenzel, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself and Charles Grassel, Allegheny, Pa.

134,378. Refrigerator for Preserving Oysters, &c.—John B. Hemmerle, Pittsburgh.

134,387. Wash Stand—Christopher Magee, Pittsburgh.

134,397. Apparatus for Ejecting Oil and other Fluids from Wells—William Reed, Pittsburgh.

134,403. Soldering Tool—Samuel D. Stiffey, Blairsville, Pa.

134,407. Hot Air Bed for Rolling Mills—Jas. Westerman, Sharon, Pa.

134,408. Steam and Air Brake—Geo. Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh.

134,432. Reflecting Lamp Chimney—Adam Kunkle, Birmingham, Pa;

134,453. Well Tubing—John Baille and Chas. W. Rodey, Tarentum, Pa.

134,464. Rotary Engine—James M. Conkle, Beaver Falls, Pa.

134,475. Railroad Rail—Richard B. Holdrege, Corry, Pa.

"GONE TO HER DEATH."

An Unknown Woman Jumps From the Hand Street Bridge into the Turbid Waters of the Allegheny River.

The Allegheny river has buried within its dark rolling bosom another human life. Yesterday morning at about eleven o'clock an unknown young woman was seen to jump over the railings of the Hand street bridge on the lower side. Those that saw her say she was well dressed. She stood gazing over the rails for some time into the fast running water beneath, which with its vast cakes of ice floating on its surface seemed to have an unusual attraction for her. No one knew whither she came. She made the jump in an instant, scarcely leaving hear on her. She sank bodily, but her arms and hands were held upon a cake of ice. A man from the Allegheny side of the river noticed her struggles, but he had to desist, as the floating ice threatened him instant destruction. The body floated down stream, but was lost sight of at the Point. Who was she? No one appears to have known her. No one seems to be inquiring for a woman of the description that she is said to be. Why the rash act was committed no one can tell. Perhaps it will never be revealed. Gone with the swift seething current under the ice, her body may never be found. Who knows what anguish and heart-aches may have caused the dreadful deed? She might have been

"One more unfortunate, weary of breath,
Rashly importunate, gone to her death."

This certainly is a mystery that may never be fathomed. The river has closed over it. Last evening, on a cake of ice near the suspension bridge, was found a small bonnet, and a few cloth rolls, such as women wear to enlarge their headgear. These things, however, did not appear to lessen the mysteries connected with this indeed mysterious suicide.

CRIME AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The Pangs of a Guilty Conscience—How a Prisoner Made a Confession.

Some two weeks ago a young man was arrested and placed in the lock-up, on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. He was brought before Mayor Blackmore, who sent him ten days to jail, while at the jail he developed considerable nervous anxiety, and finally requested that Detective Cupples with whom he had become acquainted, might be sent him, as he had something to communicate. He then confessed to having set fire to a block of new buildings, seven years ago, at Altoona, while under the influences of drink, since which time he had been a wanderer, travelling from place to place, at other times eking out a miserable existence at something else. He could never rest unless he was under the influence of drink, and that then he did not imbibe from desire, but from necessity. He gave his name as Jack Hill, but stated he was known by the name of Meyers in his native country, as that was his stepfathers name. Detective Cupples upon this information placed himself in correspondence with

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS

(THIRD SESSION.)

Consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill—Withholding Payment for Transportation from the Pacific Railroad Companies—The South Carolina Contested Case.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1873.

SENATE.

MR. ANTHONY was chosen President *pro tem.*, in the absence of the Vice President.

PNEUMATIC TUBE ROAD.

MR. WILSON introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a pneumatic tube road from New York to Chicago.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed consideration of the

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

MR. SHERMAN said there were questions connected with the currency which it was indispensably necessary for Congress to consider at an early day. There was already a law requiring the transfer of $25,000,000 banking capital from the East to the West, which the Comptroller claimed to be impracticable, and there was also a question of the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to re-issue any portion of the retired and cancelled United States notes.

MR. EDMUNDS offered an amendment to the Appropriation bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold all payments to any railway company on account of freight or transportation of any kind on account of any agreement made by the United States for interest upon bonds of the United States issued to any such company and not reimbursed.

MR. STEWART made the point of order that the amendment, being new legislation, was not in order upon the Appropriation bill.

The President *pro tem.* overruled the point of order.

MR. EDMUNDS advocated the amendment. It was necessary, he said, for the protection of the interests of the people, and if it violated in any way the legal rights of railroad companies, they might seek redress through the Court of Claims.

MR. SHERMAN said the question involved in the amendment was one which could not be readily determined, and as it was hardly pertinent to this bill, he regretted that the amendment had been offered.

The Chairman, having expressed a doubt as to the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims in the matter, Mr. Edmunds offered the following addition to his amendment: "And any such company may bring suit in the Court of Claims to recover the price of such freight and transportation, and in such suits the right of each company to recover the same upon law and the facts of the case shall be determined, and either party to such suit may appeal to the Supreme Court."

MR. SHERMAN said he feared this amendment would narrow the position of the United States Senate in the matter.

MR. EDMUNDS said that if he did not know the great anxiety of the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) to keep this money in the Treasury, he would be tempted to suspect that for some great public reason the Senator was trying to find out how not to do it.

MR. STEVENSON offered a substitute for Mr. Edmunds' amendment, directing the President to institute suits in the Court of Claims against Pacific railroads to recover the interest paid by the United States on its bonds issued for the benefit of said roads. In addressing his amendment, Mr. Stevenson said that the corporations of the country were gigantic powers, warring upon the rights of the Government and people, and warned them that if they were not willing, in a disputed case like this, to submit to fair adjudication, there was a power in the land which would rise up and put them all under its feet.

MR. TRUMBULL said he was an not advocate of railroad companies, but he wished them to be treated fairly. He then reviewed the history of the legislation providing for the construction of the Pacific Railroad under the act of 1862, by which all compensation for services rendered to the Government by railroads was withheld. Nobody, he said, could be found to build a road which rendered necessary the act of 1864, providing that only one-half of such compensation should be retained by the Government. To withhold the whole of the compensation due to the roads from the Government would therefore be to violate the faith of the United States pledged in the act of 1864.

The Vice President appointed as conferees on the part of the Senate on the Vienna Exposition bill Messrs. Schurz, Harlan and Casserly.

MR. STEWART presented an amendment, which, he would offer at the proper time as a substitute for Mr. Edmunds' amendment. It directs the Attorney General to cause proceedings to be instituted in the proper court of the United States for the purpose of ascertaining if any obligation of the Union Pacific, Central Pacific or any other railroad company created by the act of July 24, 1864, in relation to the interest on bonds which remain unfulfilled, and to enforce the same, if any there be, against such company or companies.

MR. MORRILL (Maine) presented an amendment directing the President to take proper measures, as may be necessary, to recover from the Pacific Railroad Companies the interest paid by the United States on bonds issued for the use of either of said roads, and conferring jurisdiction on the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York to hear and determine the same, subject to appeal as in other cases.

Pending action, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONTESTED SEAT.

MR. HOAR, from the Committee on Elections, made a report that neither De Large nor Bowen, contestant, are entitled to the seat as representative from South Carolina.

After an argument by Mr. Bowen, the contestant, in his own behalf, and after a brief discussion, the report was adopted without division.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill. Consideration of the bill was interrupted by

BUSINESS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

which was specially assigned to this day. After passing a large number of bills relating to the District, the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Testimony in Tweed's Case.

Foster Sentenced to be Hung—Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, January 24, 1873.

TRIAL OF TWEED.

In the Tweed case to-day John H. Keyser testified that he did the plumbing work for the city in 1870. In making up the bills for the Board of Audit, County Auditor Wilson caused them to be enlarged 33½ per cent. He never attended before the Board of Audit, never saw Tweed sign his name on bills; never had any transactions with the Board, nor had any one represent him there; didn't swear to or verify his bills, but sent them in correct.

Witness here identified as forgeries endorsements on warrants purporting to be his signatures.

On cross-examination, witness said he added the 33½ per cent, to cover his trouble and delay in collecting his bills, but, judging from occurrences, didn't expect to get any of the amount.

John L. Everett, cashier of the Broadway Bank, testified that the deposit tickets used by Woodward in depositing in 1870 disappeared since the examination of the books by E. J. Tilden. Witness had no knowledge of the correctness of the accounts.

Parker, the teller, and Smith, the bookkeeper, were examined. The latter testified that the deposit tickets could not be found when the books were examined by Tilden in 1870, but believed they were afterwards.

Mr. Peckham here called upon the defendant to produce his bank book, as required, and he decided to do so.

A recess was taken. After the recess Samuel J. Tilden was sworn, and testified to an examination made by him and others of the accounts of Ingersoll & Co., and Garvey & Co., in the Broadway Bank previously published.

Adjourned.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Net receipts at all United States ports for the week, 133,778 bales; same time last year 120,773; total for the year, 2,130,981; last year, 1,848,405. Exports for the week, 68,162; same time last year, 78,947; total for the year, 1,103,859; last year, 984,763. Stock at all United State ports, 569,658; last year, 543,876; at interior towns, 91,387; last year, 93,165; at Liverpool, 445,000; last year, 491,000. American afloat for Great Britain, 265,000; last year, 197,000.

FOSTER SENTENCED.

Foster, the "car-hook" murderer, was to-day sentenced to be hung on the 7th of March next.

Foster, in response to a question whether he had anything to say why the sentence should not be pronounced, replied: "I still not intend to kill him." When the death sentence was pronounced no hour was designated for the execution. Some present expressed the opinion that this omission was an error of great importance to the prisoner.

DENIAL.

The Secretary of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company denies the report that a special committee has been sent to Mr. Dimmick to consult upon suspending the company, and says there is no doubt the company will continue under the present management.

ALLEGED ROBBERS ARRESTED.

At Hoboken, yesterday, the detectives arrested four persons on a charge of carrying on a systematic robbery of the silk establishment of Hilton & Langdon, where they were all employed.

AQUATIC CHALLENGE.

George Englehart challenges the leading oarsmen of the country—among them Dr. Russel Withers, Edward Beade, Edward Smith, Thos. Fearor, and Eben Lance—that, if desired, he will row them all within a period of ten days, on alternate days.

THE "TRIBUNE'S" ANXIETY.

The *Tribune* expresses its anxiety at the probability of Tweed's escaping adequate punishment, because of the bad manner in which the case is managed. Ex-Comptroller Connolly is expected to be a witness next Monday.

TELEGRAPH STOCK LOST.

A. D. Williams & Co., bankers, report the loss of three hundred shares of Western Union Telegraph stock in the name of E. R. Westley, and valued at $25,000. The transfer of the stock has been stopped.

HAVANA MAILS DEFERRED.

As the steamers of the Atlantic Mail line are not yet released from seizure, the mails for Havana yesterday were detained. The financial difficulties of the company are expected to be soon settled.

HOME NEWS.

An Interference Case.

Yesterday, the Commissioner of Patents heard arguments in the case of Leipold & Steinberger vs. Thalheiner & Hirsch, relative to a dispute trade mark. Decision reversed. Both these parties are of Philadelphia.

International Exposition at Vienna, 1873.

Those who desire to send articles to the above named Exposition are respectfully informed that the undersigned procures permit-certificates, good until December 31st, 1873, and that he is able to give all requisite information. Applications should be made without delay. Special preparations for this year's travel to Europe, particularly to Vienna, have personally been made by MAX SHAMBERG,

163 Smithfield street.

A Probably Fatal Fall.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning, as Mrs. Irwin, wife of Mr. John Irwin, residing at No. 203 Sandusky street, Allegheny, was descending the stairs of her residence, with a one year old child in her arms, her heel caught on a step and she was precipitated down to the bottom. She held on to the child, but when she arose she noticed that the child was insensible. Dr. Walter Ure was immediately summoned. He found on examination that one of the parietal bones was crushed, and that there was very little hope of its recovery. He, however, did all he could for it, but the little one up to a late hour last night, did not appear to rally. Mrs. Irwin was considerably bruised about the body, but was not seriously injured.

Western University—Junior Class Exercises.

The literary exercises of the Junior Class of the Western University were held last evening in University Hall, corner of Ross and Diamond streets. Quite a large number of the relatives and friends of the Class were present. Prof. M. B. Goff presided on the occasion, and Rev. E. P. Cranz opened with prayer and closed with the benediction. The exercises consisted of original orations, in the following order: 1. "Ambition," by Percy Henderson; 2. "Truth," by E. C. Schmertz; 3. "Immortality," by A. D. Neeld; 4. "Music," by F. C. Osborn; 5. "The Chinese Immigration," by T. A. Briggs; 6. "Hope and Reverie," by W. M. Culbertson; 7. "The Mosaic Record," by R. W. Bailey; 8. "Astronomy," by L. S. Silver. There was one more oration on the programme, on "Our Home," but the young man failed to appear, his own cosy home, doubtless, having too great attractions for him to venture outside its precincts last night. The exhibition was very enjoyable and the pupils acquitted themselves in such a manner as to reflect credit upon themselves and the University.

Council Committee Meetings.

The Bridge Committee of Councils met yesterday afternoon, and elected William McCoway, Esq., Chairman. Mr. Sawyer, not a member of the Committee, presented the draft of an ordinance creating a County Commission to have charge of all bridges and roads in the county and making them free. No action was taken by the Committee as the draft was only presented in an informal way.

The Gas Committee of city Council at their meeting yesterday elected John Shipton, Esq., Chairman for the ensuing year. A petition for gas lamps on the South Side was presented, and a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Smith, Goldthorpe and Hay was appointed to confer with the Gas Companies of the South Side in regard to the expense of providing that part of the city with gas and gas posts.

The Finance Committee held their second meeting yesterday afternoon and fixed the appropriations, but decided by resolution not to make them public until the meeting of Councils on Monday.

The Committee on City Property met last night and divided up their work by appointing subcommittees to take charge of the various station houses.

Central Station House—Messrs. House, McCune, Hunter and Morrow.

Eleventh and Fourteenth Wards Stations—Messrs. Duff, Waring and Jones.

Twelfth and Seventeenth Wards Stations—Messrs. Cameron, Sewell and Rayburn.

Twenty-eighth Ward Station—Messrs. Dorrington and Frew.

TERRIBLE DEATH.

A Boy Drawn Between the Rolls at Painter & Sons' Mill.

Yesterday afternoon a boy named James Welch met with a terrible death at Painter & Sons' rolling mill, Thirty-fourth ward, (West Pittburgh). It appears that at three o'clock the turn at the roll, of which he was helper, was polished. In his hurry to get through he attempted to take off the boxes of the rolls before the engine had stopped or the machinery ceased its motion, as he was working at a point his pants from the right leg caught between the rolls; he was drawn through, pressed flat, and instantly killed. When extricated he presented a horrible, ghastly appearance. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest, when the above facts were elicited. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The father of the boy is also employed at the mill. This was his only son. His age was eleven years.

EAST END LECTURES.

The Third in the Course Last Night—A Large Audience Thoroughly Entertained.

As we have heretofore mentioned residents of the East End interested in literary entertainments, are being well supplied through the exertions and enterprise of the members of the B. T. K. Society. This organization the present winter has affected arrangements with a number of popular lecturers and already the course, by reason of its merit has become very popular. Last evening this was evidenced by the very large audience—the largest of the season thus far—that gathered in Library Hall to hear Mrs. Josephine Shaw Bly, one of Pittsburgh's gifted daughters, discuss "Whims" individual, political, religious and otherwise. The theme was very felicitously developed throughout, at times humorously, betimes with a pathos that was never straitened, and in every case with originality. The favor with which it was received was very flattering, and frequently attested by hearty applause, and manifested that the audience considered it one of the best platform efforts to which they had ever listened.

This was the first appearance of the lady on a public stage, but the easy grace of manner and self-possession exhibited, fully attested her ability as a rostrum orator—or orator-ess perhaps we should say—and made the lecture one of the most enjoyable entertainments of that character that we have had for some time in our city.

The next lecture of the course will be duly announced.

THE EAST END OPERATORS.

Burglars Arrested at Buffalo Supposed to be the Thieves of East Liberty.

A telegram was received in this city from Buffalo yesterday announcing the capture of two suspicious characters who gave their names as John Birdall and Robert Stark. The authorities were perhaps at first a little suspicious that the two men might have been connected with the numerous burglaries committed in the vicinity, and further developments proved their suppositions probably correct. Last evening telegrams were exchanged between Chief of Police Irwin and the authorities at Buffalo, by which it was learned that a large amount of fine jewelry was found in the possession of the prisoners, among which were several valuable gold watches and a large quantity of jewelry bearing private marks. The police seized their trunks at the hotel, and on examination revealed what the detectives described as the most complete set of burglars' tools that they ever saw. Among other things were two jimmes, four pair of slippers, skeleton keys, and one key adjustable to fifteen different changes, and with which a lock of any shape could be fitted and opened. In answer to a question, Chief Irwin was informed that the men had in their possession the watches stolen from Messrs. John Barton and David Stewart of the east end in this city, whose houses were lately robbed. It is thought the robbers are characters well known to the police of this city, as they once lived in the east end District, and are familiar. These facts together with other circumstances render the supposition very plausible that these are a part of the bold east end operators.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. David A. Stewart, made an information before the Mayor, charging the Birdall & Stark with larceny, and a warrant was issued for their arrest. Chief of Police Irwin, armed with a warrant, and accompanied by Detective Joseph Cuppler, left the city yesterday afternoon on the 4:40 train for Buffalo. The burglars, with the stolen goods, will be brought back to the city, when it can be definitely ascertained whether or not they are the right parties.

THE "STAR" SAFES.

Tried by Fire—Incontestible Evidence of Worth—A Reliable Fire-proof Safe—Get One from Home Manufacturers.

"A reliable fire-proof safe" as has been justly said, "is more valuable to a business man than a policy of insurance," for the reason that the records of his business are of inestimable value. That is the reason why business men are so much interested in discovering which is the best safe, and is also indirectly the secret of the great success which has attended the well known Pittsburgh Star Safe Works, of which Mr. Thos. Barnes is now the sole proprietor. The factory was first established in the year 1845, just after the "big fire," and since that time has been located on Third avenue, the most of the time on the present site, Nos. 129 and 131 Third avenue. Messrs. Burke & Barnes, the original proprietors went into the business with the intention of making the best article that skilled workmen and the best of material could produce, and as a result the trade of the house was soon so widely extended that there was hardly a State in the Union in which Star Safes could not be found. Last October this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Barnes succeeded to the business, that has since been steadily increasing, and to day the establishment, with a largely increased force of workmen, can not keep pace with the demand. The orders in the books show the popularity of the establishment. During a rambl through the works yesterday we saw eight safes, large and small, sizes, some of them being not yet finished, and all of which are already sold. The trade has increased to such an extent that with the opening of spring Mr. Barnes proposes to erect a new and more commodious manufactory, and to thus increase the facilities to supply all demands for the safes and for vault doors, which are also gotten up at this manufactory. Of the character of the "Star" safes no words need be wasted, as they have in thousands of instances attested their superiority. When once an article is locked up inside a Star safe it *is safe* from fire, and in no case has there ever been a failure in the passage through the fiercest conflagration. At Chicago, in Boston, and recently at Parker's Landing, their worth has been tested by the severest trials. The testimonials elsewhere in to-day's paper, coming from business men who have had reason to be thankful for their investment in the "Star" will be interesting reading to those who wish to purchas a safe; and to these testimonials we refer our readers.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

REV. S. WALL will deliver a lecture on Intemperance, in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

THE THIRD U. P. CHURCH is now the only one of the U. P. Churches in Allegheny, without a pastor.

ST. PETERS' EPISCOPAL CHURCH is still without a Rector, but we understand the vacancy will soon be filled.

AT the Walton M. E. Church, South Side, Rev. D. Hess pastor, there were twenty-four conversions last week.

THE Presbyterian congregation on Thirty-ninth street is one of the oldest in the city, but by no means the least active.

THE *Catholic* is at it again this week, and in a two column article treats of "Protestantism as an inglorious failure."

REV. S. G. FITZGERALD will preach for the Wylie avenue Church on Sabbath evening, in the Hall of the Eleventh ward Public School House, at 7½ o'clock.

SINCE the commencement of the "revival" in the M. E. Church at McKeesport, Rev. D. A. M'Cready pastor, ninety persons have been admitted into the church.

REV. MR. WOODSIDES, of Brooklyn, New York, has declined the call extended to him by the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city—to succeed Dr. Douglas.

THE "revival" at the Temperanceville M. E Church, Rev. R. T. Miller pastor, still continues. Two hundred and eighteen persons have been received into the church since December 4th.

REV. H. H. FAIRALL, formerly of Pittsburgh M. E. Conference, is now Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and resides in Iowa City.

THE M. E. church, corner of Butler and Fortieth streets, Rev. W. B. Watkins, pastor, is one of the most comfortable and attractive of the church edifices owned by that denomination hereabouts.

REV. JOSEPH R. KERR seems to be meeting with signal success in Philadelphia, at the North U. P. Church. At the communion services held recently there were twelve new accessions to the church membership.

REV. WILLIAM ROLLAND, pastor of the Episcopal Church, Connealville, severed his connection with the church last week. With six churches in that borough there are now but two with regular pastors, the Methodist and Catholic.

MRS. BISHOP KINGSLEY, of this city, addressed a congregation at the M. E. Church, Franklin, last Sunday evening, on the subject of Foreign Missions, at the conclusion of which a "Ladies' Foreign Mission Society," of fifty members, was formed.

REV. W. J. ROBINSON, of Caledonia Presbytery New York, has accepted the call extended to him by the First U. P. Church, Allegheny, and will, it is expected, commence his pastorate here about the First of March. He occupied the pulpit of the First Church the two last Sabbaths.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at their rooms, this (Saturday) evening. Subject for discussion: "Our Spiritual Work." A prayer meeting commencing at 7½ o'clock, and lasting for half an hour, will also be held. All persons are cordially invited to attend.

THE *Recorder* (Non-Episcopal Methodist) is encouraged at the news from the different churches of the denomination which note "revivals in various parts of the country, resulting in large ingatherings into the fold. Nothing is more welcome than these glad tidings to the pastors everywhere."

TO-MORROW (Sabbath) evening, Rev. A. B. Leonard will deliver a sermon to young men, in the Smithfield street M. E. Church, on which all young men are cordially invited. This sermon is one of the course delivered under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association in various churches in the city.

ZION BAPTIST CHURCH (colored), situated on Park Way, Allegheny, will have a special commemoration of its fifth year on to-morrow (Lord's day). The Rev. Geo. W. Jackson, the pastor of the church, will be assisted by other ministers. Three services will be held during the day, at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. All friends of religion are kindly invited to be present.

REV. JOSIAH M. JOHNSTON, pastor elect of the Central U. P. Church, Allegeny, occupied the pulpit of this church for the first time, on Sabbath. There was a very large attendance both morning and afternoon, and in both discourses Mr. Johnson came up to the most sanguine expectations of his friends. He will preach again to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and on Tuesday evening, 28th inst., he will be regularly installed.

WEST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT CONFERENCE. Dr. S. F. Minor, Presiding elder, will be held at Temperanceville, Pa., Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, February 10, 11, 12th. The first meeting will be opened with a sermon, Monday evening, by Rev. H. C. Beacom. Services will be held morning, afternoon, and evening, of Tuesday and Wednesday, to consider various questions relating to finance, Sunday schools, Church benevolent interests, etc.

REV. J. C. HIGH, the M. E. City Missionary reports, "The city mission work is in a prosperous condition. Our preaching places are well attended, and at Bradley chapel, on the South side, more than fifty have professed faith, and forty-two have joined the church on probation. The meeting is still in progress. We are building a new chapel in Allegheny, which is now almost completed. Miss Frances Willard, of Chicago, will lecture in Library Hall on the fourth of February, to help us pay for our chapel." Subject—"The New Chivalry."

THE Seventh U. P. Church, corner of Forty-third and Butler streets, has recently been sold by the Trustees. It had become too small for the accommodation of the congregation, and could not have been conveniently enlarged. The congregation have purchased a new site on Forty-fourth street, near Butler, very near the old site, and expect to commence erecting a new church edifice in the early spring. This congregation was organized on the 12th, 1860, by its present pastor, Rev. W. H. Andrew. It has had almost an uninterrupted growth.

THE *United Presbyterian* in reply to the *Banner* on "open communion," thus announces the platform of the "close" communionists: "Our reasoning stands as follows: 1. The Lord's Supper was one of church privilege and the rightful exercise of church authority, growing out of the present divided state of the church; that church officers were responsible for the rightful administration of ordinances that in reason and in the sacraments, the sealing ordinances of our religion, on account of their nature and peculiarly binding effect, this responsibility extended to the proper subjects, as well as the proper modes; and as, on account of the present state of denominations, with their separate organizations, separate creeds and authorities, this responsibility could not be exercised by officers in any denomination outside of their own organization, it was but in recognition of actual facts, and consistent with the rightful exercise of church authority, that the administration of such ordinances should be under like limitations."

THE GRADE OF THE WARD SCHOOLS.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your paper of Friday, you discuss the subject of grades in our schools.

The fact is that the Central Board has recently taken *a great a stride forward* that the only question being seriously considered at present is, shall it go half a step backward?

The case stands thus: The curriculum of the High School requires pupils to remain there for quite all the pupils during the first year to continue the study of spelling, grammar, arithmetic, geography and algebra. All these are ward school studies. The recent action of the Central Board has prohibited the continuation of these all during the first year, except algebra, and requires the pupils to finish all those studies before entering the High School. This was considered an advance step, and a little reflection will show that the ward pupils will be benefited, and that the aspirants for the High School will be better prepared for the higher studies.

The mooted question growing out of this advance is this: Since the pupils are required to finish the studies named, except algebra, will it not be better to give more time to the "finished studies," and omit the "continued" study entirely. Elementary algebra is taught in the ward schools, and the study continued in the High School. It is believed by many that the algebraic lessons will be of little or no value, unless continued, and for that reason will be so much lost time that might be spent to better advantage in the other studies. I believe there is sound reason in that view of the subject. Then all those who enter the High School can begin and pursue the study to their heart's content.

Your insinuation that the objection to the pursuit of higher mathematics in the ward schools, originates with Principals, because they are not qualified, I think does them great injustice. The truth is that the ward principals have always been fighting for additional and higher studies, but the Central Board regulates those matters, and the Principals have no voice in it except the right of petition.

Then you "are informed that some of the Principals have very little knowledge of algebra, are totally ignorant of geometry, to say nothing of trigonometry, and surveying." Well, if that were true, it might be unfortunate if they were required to teach those branches; but they belong to the High School, and there is no use in your holding our school teachers up to public contempt, when they deserve better things from you, and the public generally. I know whereof I speak.

Nor can you make High Schools of all the Ward Schools, or introduce into them higher and scientific studies without very greatly enhancing the burden of taxation. Are you in favor of that?

Our city school system is good. Give it your aid, and counsel its workers in a wise and considerate manner, but cast no slurs on the worthy and respectable corps of teachers when there is no solid basis for such reflections.

CENTRAL BOARD.

Preparing in Time.

The snow, crisp and bright, covering the ground, gives but little indication of the coming of warmer weather, but there are other indications which are satisfactory, and among these is the fact that our manufacturers are beginning to be overrun with "spring orders." Noticeable among these is the firm of Messrs. Workman & Davis, the popular carriage and wagon manufacturers, who have recently been preparing for the spring trade, and have now a most gratifying list of orders, which they have already commenced to fill. The facilities for their work has been well established at home for years, where they stand in the front rank; but the evidences they now have that their fame in this trade is extending outside local circles is of the most encouraging character.

Their workshop is located on Arch street, Allegheny, below Ohio avenue, where a large force of workmen are constantly engaged in the manufacture and repair of vehicles, from the fanciest carriage to the plainest wagon, and every vehicle, no matter of what class will stand the closest comparison with any other establishment east or west. Those who are about giving out their orders for carriages or wagons for the Spring should drop into Workman & Davis—either at the works or at the warehouse, 167, 169, and 171 Penn avenue.

The wonders of the "art millinery" can be fully appreciated by a visit to that palace of millinery and trimming goods, Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman, No. 76 Market street.

Ayer's Latin School.

The next term begins Monday January 27.

BURNS' BIRTHDAY.

The Celebration of the 174th Birthday of Scotland's Bard—A Feast of Dainties—Music, Mirth and Song—"Bonnie Lads and Sonnie Lasses"—A Happy Festal Celebration.

The one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the birthday of the poet Robert Burns was celebrated last evening in a banquet by the St. Andrew's Society, of Allegheny county. Lafayette Hall was crowded by those who congregated to honor the memory of the gifted Bard, and all were enthusiastic in applauding every allusion to his name. The supper, which was announced to take place at eight o'clock, through some misunderstanding was not ready until an hour later, and as the programme was unfortunately made very much too long, some little embarrassment was caused. The hall was hung with flags and evergreens, and contained excellent portraits of Washington and Grant, between which was hung the picture of Burns. Six long tables groaned under a load of refreshments, an enumeration of which would include everything good, from a boiled lobster to the dish of "haggis" characteristic of the occasion.

An unofficial announcement by a hungry individual that supper was ready ended a general stampede up the stairs, though when nearly all were seated and told of the mistake by the President, the crowd retired until the arrangements were all completed.

The company finally seated themselves and the feast was asked by Dr. Douglas. The "Address to the haggis," by Mr. David Kirk, was then delivered, though at a rather unfortunate time, as to command the attention of a hungry audience, which found a difficult task. After the address the President of the Society, Mr. Peter Dick, made a brief introductory speech, in which he apologized for his disability to speak to so large an audience and upon so great a theme as the object of their gathering. They had met under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society of Allegheny county, to celebrate the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the birth day of the great poet, Robert Burns, a man of wonderful intellect, of fruitful mind, and a heart so large that it could embrace not only all the human family, but even the "wee timorous mouse." To day thousands of Scots had assembled to do honor to the same Robert Burns. [Applause.] Now nearly every city and town in the United States contained either a St. Andrew's Society, a Caledonian or a Burn's Club, all trying to exercise a good influence upon their countrymen. The St. Andrew's Society of Allegheny county, though young, had about sixty members. It was growing, however, and he hoped that its branches would spread out, and its fruits drop upon all of their countrymen who landed upon this shore. [Immense applause.]

To the first toast of the evening, "The day day we celebrate," Prof. J. M. Dunn was called upon to respond. After returning his thanks for the honor conferred upon him the Professor touched upon several subjects, a little foreign to the toast, though several good things were said. He alluded to the old custom of celebrating such occasions without the ladies, and of the use of wine, and thought that the banishment of intoxicating liquors and the introduction of the lassies was a happy and agreeable change. The characteristics of his countrymen were spoken of at length, and the speaker dwelt upon its numerous industries and well pointed arguments, to "smash the predjudices—as he expressed it—which existed against Scotchmen. He was happy to see so many of his countrymen present. They could look back with pride upon a land which had produced a Creighton, who in his boyhood had traveled through Europe challenging and defeating her greatest literati; a James Ewing, who appointed to the highest promotions, a Watt, who by the force of his genius had grappled with and overcome the great giant steam, and made it a most useful and obedient servant; a Dr. Cook, a Dr. McCauley in history; in romance a Gault, and, the greatest of all, a Scott [loud applause]; in religion a Knox; a Chalmers, a Pitt, a Milton, a Peel and a Gladstone. These are names which must live as long as a language exists. [Immense applause.]

To Burns we are indebted for embalming in his poetry a dialect which was fast being swept away; the Doric, as pointed in making it the only language will ever remain. The speaker closed with an eloquent eulogy to the gifted bard, and sat down amid loud applause.

The Excelsior String Band, which furnished the music for the evening, played "Mollie Brued Peck Amaut," after which Mr. David Thompson sang "Rattling Roving Robbin," in a very happy manner. Miss Kate Porter, who had previously favored the company with the execution of her skill as a pianist, in an instrumental performance, sang "Thou art so near and yet so far." The piece, a very difficult one, displayed to advantage a clear and strong voice, and the performance was loudly encored.

The President and Governor of the United States," was to be responded to by Hon. H. B. Swoope, who was absent, however, on account of sickness. His regrets were expressed by Mr. Frank P. Case. Mr. David Thompson had so pleased the company by his previous efforts that he was again called upon, and responded by singing "Scots Wahae Wallee Bled." "The wonderful wean," a recitation by Mr. Daniel Kirk, excited considerable merriment. The gentleman who was to respond to the toast "The Queen" was also absent, and the band responded with "God save the Queen." Mr. W. G. Donaldson read an "Anniversary Poem," written for the occasion by Horace B. Durant. The poem was worthy of no ordinary merit, and eloquent ly read as it was formed one of the most interesting features on the programme. Several other toasts were read and responded to briefly, including "Scotland—the land of our birth and the home of our childhood," "The land we live in," "The cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny," and "The Press," and "The Clergy," Numerous Scotch songs, together with instrumental music, added variety to the exercises. Before clearing the Hall for the dance all joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne," with an effect really thrilling. Then there was a hurrying of dishes and tables from the hall, and soon light feet tripped about the room to the Scotch reel, the country dance, or the Highland schottische. With the exception of the unfortunate length of the programme previously mentioned, the affair was a very pleasant and harmonious one, the enthusiasm fairly expressed, and the St. Andrew's Society added honor to the Scotch people have for their representative poet.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening Miss Thompson repeated her personation of Mrs. Van Dyke to a full house, for her benefit. To-day at the matinee and this evening "One of the Best" will be given, a well tried piece of *business* at this house during the entire week, without exception, has been extremely good.

STRAKOSCH CONCERTS.—On Monday evening, February 3d, we are to be favored with a concert by the Patti Mario Troupe at Library Hall. The company consists of Miss Patti, as announced above, Miss Cary, Mlle Carreno, Mons. Sauret and Sig. Scolara. Of the artists it is invidious to speak; they are too well known from their previous appearance here. This will positively be the last farewell concert before their departure for the West Indies and South America.

FREE LECTURE.—Prof. George Hay, Q. S., will deliver a free lecture at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, on Tuesday evening next, at eight o'clock. The admission is free. His subject will be "Life vs. Prison."

ART EXHIBITION.—The School of Design for Women, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, on Tuesday morning, will throw open their rooms to the public for examination and criticism of their various works of art.

LIBRARY HALL.—We refer our readers to a special treat in store for them on Tuesday evening next. The committee in charge of the Mercantile Library course with commendable enterprise, have engaged Miss Lillian Edgarton as their next speaker. Her subject will be "Woman is Coming." This lady is highly gifted, and her lectures have received the most favorable encomiums from the several critics. Her style is decidedly original, and those who do not go to Library Hall on Tuesday evening next will surely miss a rare literary treat.

FRED AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—Ladies and children must not forget to day will be given the first matinee, at which a number of new novelties will be presented. This evening some new and stupendous acts are announced.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Harry Robinson, the well known man with the silver horns, will open at this house on Monday evening next, and will be a first class minstrel troupe, and remain positively for two nights only. The special feature of this party is six end men, all first class performers, and an extra good quartette. They have fixed the prices with regard to the times in the country, and are very highly spoken of by our exchanges. Their programmes show a strong list of artists, who are all well known in the minstrel line. They will no doubt draw crowded houses during their stay in this city.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—To-day is the grand matinee day at this house, everything offered on the bills is new. Novelty is the order of the day with this house. This evening a big bill replete with fun.

His Specialty.

Mr. M. T. Heckert, the Allegheny merchant tailor, makes no particular specialty in any one department of his trade—unless it is in fine suits—but does make a specialty of pleasing his patrons by supplying them with goods which he is willing to compare with those from any other house. He is determined that none shall surpass him in the quality and style of garments for gentlemen's wear, and being a practical workman himself, has special advantages in maintaining his reputation. His establishment is located at No. 61 North Diamond street, and is just now filled with a fine stock of goods, to which he invites attention.

Ladies!

The reign of low prices for millinery goods and dress trimmings has been inaugurated by Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman, No. 76 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Beautiful and comfortable scarfs for gentlemen—just the thing for this sort of weather at No. 95 Smithfield and 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

An Item for Smokers.

A good enjoyable smoke may be had, by the purchase of the material at the cigar parlor of Mr. S. A. Barr, No. 132 Smithfield Street. Mr. Barr is agent for some of the best brands of smoking and chewing tobacco, and also keeps a fresh supply on hand. He can supply any patron with either fine cut, or twist, plug, or roll tobacco for smoking or chewing, and has the very best brands, from which a selection can be made. Gentlemen who would thoroughly enjoy the restful luxury of a fine cigar, or a good supply of fine cut, should bestow their patronage upon Mr. Barr. To try him once is to go there hereafter for supplies.

"Reduction in prices" is the motto just now at the Boston One Price Clothing Stores. Call there and see what bargains are offered.

"San Domingo" Again.

Those New York capitalists who have just created such a sensation by the purchase of the "Samana Bay" would create additional excitement, particularly among the manufacturers of brooms, were they to make it public that they proposed to send a cargo of the celebrated Mardorf brooms from the Pittsburgh manufactory to the people with whom their new territory brings them into contact; there are also myriads of housekeepers who use the Mardorf, who would be excited for fear their supplies would be cut short, but there is no fear of that as ample arrangement have been made at the manufactory for supplying all patrons.

BREVITIES.

....Slippery.

....Good Sleighing.

....George MacDonald is to lecture at Library Hall on next Thursday evening on "Tom Hood."

....A communication signed "Parker Producer," is deferred until we can confer with the author.

....Last night the West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville folks celebrated the first lighting of their streets with gas.

....Thursday evening the Allegheny Park Commission received thirty pairs of sparrows. They were placed in the greenhouse in the West Park.

....No trains from Chicago arrived yesterday, owing to the snow storm that has prevailed west, blockading travel. All other trains were on time.

....Additional improvements are being made in the central ticket office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.

....Officer Edward Knuckaut, while on duty on Mount Washington, slipped and broke his leg, at an early hour yesterday morning. Dr. McCord reduced the fracture.

....THE *public* exhibition of the School of Design for Women will commence on Tuesday morning, 28th inst., not on Monday evening as stated in some of the papers.

....Capt. Reed in his new temporary office at the Lock-up, has put up quite a handy desk for the convenience of reporters. The captain is always obliging to members of the press.

....A meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county will be held on Monday evening, when an organization for the ensuing county campaign will be effected.

....On Tuesday night burglars attempted to enter the residence of Mr. T. C. Lazear, on Frankstown avenue, East Liberty. Their noise awakened Mr. L. who scarened for them when they suddenly left.

....An old gentleman, who was mailing a letter at the postoffice, yesterday morning, laid his pocket book down on the window sill, and turned a moment later to find it gone. It contained about fifteen dollars.

....In the bridge mystery previously mentioned, it appears that a little child aged nine months, was taken with her by Mrs. Menough, in her terrible leap, and was also drowned. This adding a infanticide to the suicide.

....The coopers of Allegheny county will meet at Lutz and Watts' Hall, Allegheny, on Monday evening, to take some action in regard to the petitions now before the people seeking the abolishment of barrel making at the Work House. It is said that petition has received three thousand signatures.

....Mr. John Havey called on us yesterday, claiming to be much aggrieved by imputations of